WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

MARKET REVIEWS AND PRICES CURRENT, TRADE NEWS, IMPORTS & EXPORTS OF

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs

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VOL. II NEW YORK, JULY 12, 1916 No. 44

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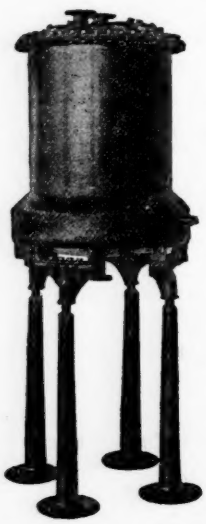

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WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

VOL. II NEW YORK, JULY 12, 1916 No. 44

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS
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CHEMICALS AND DYES BY SUBMARINE

The recent arrival of a German submarine, bringing to Baltimore a cargo of dyestuffs and chemicals which has been variously estimated at values running into millions, is a feat which carries with it the novelty of a new creation. A knowledge of this accomplishment would have gladdened the heart of the versatile Verne, for has not the whirlgig of time in this instance, as in many others, proved that "truth is stranger than fiction!" An unusual fact confronts us, and it is the unusual which interests the world. Here we have all the factors that appeal to the imagination, for the accomplishment is weighted with a realism that is sufficient to cause the most sluggish individual to sit up and take notice.

But divested of this novelty, no great commercial possibilities are likely to develop as a result of this undersea exhibition. Commerce cannot be carried on in this way as a regular thing; the cost would be prohibitive. A submarine load of the greatest imaginable carrying capacity would be at the present time but as a drop in the bucket of American consumption. Before the war the normal consumption of German and Austrian dyes amounted to about 36,000 tons a year, and one can readily understand that the supply of 700 tons more or less which the submarine is supposed to have brought to Baltimore cannot possibly end the dye famine or go far toward upsetting the market. The further operation of a line of submarines as freight carriers from Germany to this country with any degree of regularity is also extremely improbable. The business is too uncertain. Occasional undersea boats are likely to reach our ports, but wholesale relief from the dye and drug famine is not likely to come from this source. The spectacular features of this event are romantic and dazzling, but it is as yet too early to recognize its effect upon commerce or to say that the merchant submarine is destined to completely offset an unrelenting enemy's blockade.

PROTECTION FOR COAL TAR MEDICINALS

This journal has contended that if the manufacture of coal tar dyes was to attain a magnitude sufficient to put this country in an independent position, at least insofar as to be able to produce the quantity of dyes needed for home consumption, that industry should be fostered and encouraged by means of tariff protection. The same kind of protection should be given to the manufacture of medicinal products from coal tar. The conditions affecting the fabrication of both of these kinds of products are parallel.

We believe that a serious error will be committed if Congress does not give tariff protection of synthetic medicinal and photographic chemicals derived from coal tar at least equal to that it would impose on dyestuffs. Such legislative steps are needed to make the United States industrially self-sufficient. As it now is, the foreign manufacturer, instead of sending his phenol here and

on which he must pay a duty, will prefer to work it up into derivatives in his own country, and these he will proceed to unload here at prices that the American manufacturer cannot compete with. Without this protection, when the European war ends, the country will be flooded with medicinal chemicals cheaper than we can make them, thus smothering our infant industries, putting us at the mercy of foreign nations and placing us in a position where we should be unable to get these necessities except in driblets in the event of war. The coal tar medicinal industry has possibilities that need to be fostered if it is to develop on American soil.

The economic advancement of this country has been largely promoted under the protective policy, notwithstanding the oft-repeated allegation that a tariff is a tax on the consumer. In this case, however, such a tariff would not affect the ultimate consumer, as a larger home consumption would increase competition and keep down prices for domestic trade. Such protection would also give American manufacturers the profits now derived by German producers and would assist us in securing South American and other foreign trade.

We had hoped that such a provision would be incorporated in the revenue bill before it passed the House. So far this proposition has not been given the attention it deserves. Had this industry been established here prior to the beginning of the European war, our experience and our dependence upon foreign producers during the last two years would not now be so painfully evident. True, a few manufacturers have demonstrated that such products could be made here in the absence of competition from abroad. It is a foregone conclusion, however, that most of the small plants which started here since the beginning of the war will on the return of peace, be forced out of business in the face of German and other foreign competition unless they are protected by a reasonable tariff.

OFFENSIVE STAMP TAX TO GO

With the passage of the new revenue bill now before Congress the death knell of the offensive schedule B of the emergency war revenue measure will be sounded. To provide the revenue now produced by cosmetics, perfumry, etc., there will be new taxes for wines and beers, and a number of other special taxes. Bankers, brokers, pawnbrokers, customshouse brokers, proprietors of circuses, public exhibitions or shows, bowling alleys, billiard rooms and theatres are all to be subjected to special taxes. The tax on the manufacture of tobaccos, cigars and cigarettes has been rewritten in order to more equitably distribute the tax.

It is estimated that during the period from July 1 to December 31, 1916, the receipts from the emergency revenue tax provisions not repealed will amount to $21,700,000. The receipts during the period from January 1 to June 30, 1917, from the emergency revenue provisions carried into this bill are estimated at $21,200,000. The loss in revenue, due to the repeal of the stamp taxes provided in schedules A and B of the present law, is estimated at about $20,000,000. The total revenue to be derived during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, from the emergency revenue taxes not repealed and carried into this bill is estimated at $42,900,000. It has been estimated that under the present emergency revenue law the total receipts would be $41,000,000, thus leaving $1,900,000 additional revenue to be derived during the fiscal year from the miscellaneous taxes provided in this bill.

WOULD GIVE U. S. A TRADE MARK

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11—The United States will have a trade mark, if the bill just introduced into the House by Congressman Kitchin, Democratic leader, is enacted into law. The measure (H. R. 16873) is designed to authorize the adoption of a national trade mark for the manufacturers of the United States, particularly for export purposes, and authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to license manufacturers to use the same.

The Secretary of Commerce would also be authorized to issue a license to American manufacturers to use the trade mark. The Secretary is authorized to make such regulations as he may deem necessary for the effective enforcement of this Act. For each license or renewal thereof issued to any manufacturer there is to be collected a reasonable fee, not exceeding $5 pr annum.

Apparently this would be an expensive law to administer for Mr. Kitchin provides that there shall be appropriated the sum of $25,000 for the expenses of carrying into effect the provisions of the proposed law. He who essays to get around the law by forging the national trade mark, or falsely applies to merchandise or goods any trade mark, or other mark so nearly resembling the national trade mark as to be false and misleading, shall be the subject of a fine of not more than $1,000, or to imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

The bill has been referred to the House Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed. In view of the fact that regular business in the various committees is largely suspended, there is no likelihood that the country will acquire a trade mark in the very near future.

NEW RULING ON DECLARATION OF VALUE ON IMPORTS

Collections will hereafter be made on the bonds of importers in such cases where it is found that the value of goods entered at a customhouse without an invoice is greater than declared when the certified invoice is actually received. This ruling is handed down in a letter addressed by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrew J. Peters, in charge of customs, to the collector of the port of New York, involving three entries made on a pro forma invoice and bond given for the production of a certified invoice. It appears that the certified invoices show values different from those stated in the pro forma invoices, and that the entered value in each instance was approved by the appraiser.

In one case the pro forma invoice used in making the entry stated the freight included in the purchase price as $50, while the certified invoice showed $60.16, resulting in the consular invoice value being less than that shown in the pro forma invoice and declared on entry. In the other entry the conditions are reversed, the deduction for freight in the pro forma invoices exceeding those in the certified invoices, resulting in the value shown in the certified invoices being greater than declared on entry. In the third case a discount of three per cent was deducted on the pro forma invoice, while the certified invoice showed no discount and the value was greater than the entered or appraised value.

It was on the two latter entries that the decision of the Treasury Department was rendered. It is given as the opinion of the Department that in such cases the entry should be liquidated upon the entered or appraised value without reference to the value stated in the consular invoice and that when a higher value is shown in the certified invoice, the increased duty should be collected as duty under the bond given for the production for such invoice without, however, reliquidating the entry.

The disturbing situation which arose through the decision of the United States Supreme Court in regard to the use of trade marks, was discussed by Howard S. Neiman, a New York legal authority. New legislation providing better protection for trade marks is expected to be taken up in the near future.

U-BOAT CARGO WON'T AFFECT DYE PRICES

Regarded by Trade as Sensational Advertising to Scare Further Capital Out of American Dye Industry—Shades Supposed to Be in the Deutschland Cargo

The arrival of the German submarine Deutschland with a cargo of aniline dyes that is variously estimated at from 500 to 700 tons is the all absorbing topic of conversation in dyestuff and chemical circles; but it is significant that the sensational features of the U-boat's voyage are found more interesting than discussions of the effect her cargo will have on the dye market.

It is generally conceded that even 700 tons, the maximum conservative figure, will have little or no effect on prices, and it is pointed out that even if Germany succeed in docking a submarine carrying 500 tons of dyes in an American port every week of the year it would not meet our demand for dyes. Many in the trade hold the opinion that the Deutschland is a splendid advertising achievement, but they discount any practical effect on the dye market.

The fact that she carried a cargo of dyes rather than of synthetic chemicals indicates, according to some, that the promotors of the under-sea carrier were influenced by other motives than profit. "Had profit been the object," said Dr. F. X. Harold, consulting dye expert to a representative of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, "coal tar medicinals would have yielded a greater return pound for pound than the dyes. It seems, therefore, that Germany's object in sending dyes must be regarded as a sort of warning to American manufacturers. If she can postpone, even for a few months, the investment of further capital in the American dyestuff industry, it will facilitate greatly her efforts to regain her dye monopoly after the close of the war."

Badische & Co., the Cassella Color Company, Herman A. Metz Company, the Berlin Drug Company, and the Bayer Company are reported to be the firms to whom the cargo will be delivered. No direct confirmation of this however, could be obtained at the offices of any of these companies, though all acknowledged that they were forewarned of the dye shipment by submarine and expected that some of their numerous orders would be filled. The statement of Herman A. Metz was typical of the replies received: "We have no bills of lading or advices either as to the quantity or the assortment of the dyes we expect. We have been overwhelmed with inquiries from local houses and telegraphic bids."

Greatest interest centers in the assortment brought in by the Deutschland. Obviously the dyes will be in the most concentrated form, five and ten times as strong as those that are commonly being sold today, and it is natural to expect that they will be of the rarer and most expensive shades, several of which have been virtually out of the market here for the past two years. Speculation settles upon dyes of the phthalein series, basic greens and violets, such as malachite green and methyl violet; ponceau, and rhodamine as high priced colors difficult of manufacture that are likely to be in the submarine's cargo. That the exact shades and quantities will never be fully known is regarded as likely by some. Whatever firms receive the dyes, it will be to their great advantage to hold up the present high prices of the rare shades and with this object, it is thought that secrecy will be maintained as to the exact composition of the shipment. As a factor in the dye market expressed it, "Regular customers will probably be asked to indicate their most pressing wants, and the dyes in the shipment will be distributed among them pro rata. I should not be surprised if they never reached the open market, assuming, of course, that the lot is well assorted."

DEUTSCHLAND HAS 3,042 CASES DYES

Eastern Forwarding Company Reports to Have Cleared $700,000 Over All Expenses Including Cost of Submarine—Another Under Sea Boat on Way

BALTIMORE, July 10—With the arrival at her dock on the south side of the harbor of the Deutschland, the first submarine commerce carrier, from Bremen this morning was accomplished an achievement that holds out a prospect of relieving our manufacturers from the dye famine. Captain Koenig of the Deutschland promises to return. What is more, those interested in the initial trip talk confidently of a regular line of merchant submarines, which will bring not only dyes, but chemicals, taking back such articles as Germany must have in order to carry on the war.

The Deutschland's cargo consisted, according to a statement of her agents, of 3,042 cases of concentrated dyes, weighing 700 tons approximately. The cargo was sent to A. Schumacher & Co., North German Lloyd agents, consigned to order, but it was reported that the shipment has been sold to the Badische Co., the Casella Color Company, the Herman Metz Company, the Berlin Drug Company, and the Bayer Company, all of New York. An idea of the price obtained may be had from rumors current here that the members of the Eastern Forwarding Company, a corporation expressly formed to arrange for the shipment by the Deutschland, will net about $1,000 per ton, or $700,000 for the cargo. In addition, the statement is made that the owners of the Deutschland will realize the entire cost or at least the greater portion of the submarine's cost. With such rewards in sight it is not surprising that the promoters should be prepared to take long chances.

The Deutschland, which is 315 feet long, and of a stated capacity of 750 tons, though it is said she can carry 1,000 tons, was built at the Germaniawerft at Kiel, in Germany, for the Ozean Rhederei, G. m. b. H., of Bremen, and she is to be followed shortly by the Bremen, which is either a sister ship or larger. No great difficulties are apprehended in making the trips, though the Allies are reported to be preparing to send out a large fleet of submarine catchers in the shape of small fast motor boats. The status of the new craft, which attracted the greatest attention, was settled when Collector of Customs Ryan, of this port, after an inspection by one of his staff, decided that the Deutschland is a merchantman. She has neither torpedo tubes, nor any other equipment that suggests her utilization for war purposes.

The Eastern Forwarding Company was organized months ago to handle undersea shipments. In the company are Frank Furst, a Baltimore capitalist and contractor, who has built a number of large works, among them the Cape Cod canal, and the canal to drain the Everglades; Captain Hinsch, of the North German Lloyd steamer Neckar, now interned in this port, and Paul Hilken, of A. Schumacher & Co., Baltimore agents of the North German Lloyd. They have been at work making arrangements since last January, the work being conducted with such secrecy that only vague rumors got out.

STEPHENS PRICE BILL NOT LIKELY TO PASS

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11—Passage of the Stephens-Ashurst Price Maintenance Bill at this session of Congress is regarded as extremely unlikely. The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has practically adjourned subject to the call of the chairman for emergency measures only. The Price Maintenance Bill is not emergency legislation, and will in all probability not be reported this session. It is said that even if the committee did report on the bill, neither the House nor the Senate would be disposed to railroad through so important a piece of legislation.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—The Louisville Soap Co., is completing a $200,000 addition to its plant which will greatly increase the capacity.

BIG COMBINE TO CONTROL NAVAL STORES

American International Corporation Has Interest in New Rosin and Turpentine Export Company—To Do Foreign Trade Only, Company Asserts

New York naval stores men view the announcement that the American International Corporation has become a subscriber to a controlling interest in the new Rosin and Turpentine Export Company of Georgia, as unmistakable evidence that a giant scheme to control naval stores has been started. The American International Corporation was organized last winter with a capital of $50,000,000 to facilitate and promote foreign trade and shipping. The new company will be a subsidiary of the old corporation, and, says a report from Savannah, "will be strong enough to take hold of and maintain a meritorious statistical position, prevent violent fluctuation in naval stores and generally to stabilize values, thereby insuring to the producer commensurate returns on his product."

According to a statement given out by officials of the new company, the capital of the Rosin and Turpentine Export Company will be greatly increased and its credit will be extended to meet the demands of a large naval exporting house.

New York naval stores men were not wholly prepared for the announcement of the new combination, and they have found it difficult to adjust themselves to the changed conditions in the market. According to one broker, the announcement of the deal was followed by a rise of $2 a barrel on turpentine and $1 a barrel on rosin. Notwithstanding the fact that natural conditions this year should tend to lower the prices, it is expected that the high prices will continue.

In some quarters it is thought that the new scheme is simply a successor to the Farmers Turpentine Operators Association, which controlled products for one year by a special arrangement with the Government. The agreement lapsed three months ago and since that time many naval men have looked for a new deal which would serve to stabilize prices. This supposition is borne out by a paragraph in the announcement which states that "the organization of the new company was somewhat delayed pending the submission to and approval by the authorities in Washington of the plans of organization and policy to be pursued. All formalities have been complied with and the new company will be organized very shortly."

It is recalled that a combination of the Shotter interests which formerly controlled naval stores was dissolved by the Government as contrary to the Sherman law, and New York brokers think that the Government will keep a close watch on the new company to prevent it from violating the anti-trust law.

Among naval stores men it is understood that J. F. Cooper Myers, right-hand man of S. P. Shotter, millionaire naval stores operator, is associated in the new combination. Shotter's company was formally dissolved by the Government more than a year ago and since that time, while Shotter was appealing his jail sentence of three months, naval stores men looked for a big deal which would bring Shotter back with a controlling interest. Myers is known in New York as a close associate of the millionaire and many believe that the presence of his name in the new company means the anticipated comeback of Shotter.

An interview with one of the largest jobbers in New York brought out some of the reasons for opposition to the new company.

"There is no doubt in my mind," he said, "that the sole object is to keep prices high. The consumer is a secondary consideration, and he must suffer. The new company violates the American Naval Stores verdict in that it tends to restrict the trade. There is no reason in the world for high prices on turpentine and rosin now, for great quantities are available. The turpentine products for 1916 exceeded by 29 per cent last year's output, and the total output of rosin was 22 per cent greater in 1916 than in 1915. The natural laws of supply and demand should regulate prices, but no one believes that this will be the case now that the new company is in the field."

One of the large jobbers in New York said that while he believed there was room in the business for a combination that could control more than fifty per cent of the output, no such corporation could have any permanency unless it took into consideration the interests of the consumer as well as those of the producer.

The American International Corporation, which has offices at 120 Broadway, issued the following statement for publication:

"Rosin & Turpentine Export Company of Georgia, capital $300,000, with privilege of increase up to $2,500,000; J. A. G. Carson, Savannah, Georgia, will be president; George J. Baldwin, vice-president of American International Corporation, will be vice-president.

"In keeping with its policy of doing all within its power to foster our growing foreign trade, the American International Corporation will take a controlling interest in the affairs of the Rosin & Turpentine Export Company of Georgia.

"The new corporation includes the old Rosin & Turpentine Company, a Delaware corporation, and will have producing capacity equal to at least 65 per cent of the export demand.

"George J. Baldwin, vice-president of the American International Corporation will be vice-president of the export company.

"The company is organized solely for the conduct of an export business in rosin, turpentine and other naval stores. A strong union of interests is necessary at this time to protect the trade, which has suffered greatly through combinations among foreigh buyers and consumers, who have been able to control the prices because of the lack of organization in the producing end in this country, and because of lack of capital in the export trade. In the Southern States, where the production is centered, practically all the turpentine and rosin are handled through factors, who, as a rule, finance the individuals who gather the product and then sell their goods at current market prices. The naval stores business amounts to about $35,000,000 per annum, and the factors have not been in a position to hold their product for good prices, but have been compelled through lack of capital to sell at whatever price the immediate market afforded. This weakness allowed the formation of combinations among the buyers, with the result that producers have not received adequate compensation for their efforts.

"America leads in both quantity and quality in the production of turpentine and rosin; France comes second, and Russia third. The Russian turpentine is of an inferior quality. Something over 50 per cent of our product has been exported, and our chief customers have been as follows:

Turpentine—	Gallons per annum
Germany, approximately	9,000,000
England, approximately	7,500,000
Holland, approximately	3,000,000
Austria-Hungary, approximately	3,500,000

Order of purchases:

Rosin—	Barrels Per annum
Germany, approximately	900,000
United Kingdom, approximately	650,000
Austria-Hungary, approximately	275,000
Russia, approximately	250,000
Other countries, approximately	900,000

'With the entrance of the new Rosin & Turpentine Export Company into the field, backed as it is by the American International Corporation, there will be sufficient strength of organization and sufficient financial responsibility to assure the profits of this important American industry, which has been suffering on account of lack of capital and of organization.

"The plan of organization and a statement of the purposes of the new corporation have been filed with the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice. In its operations the corporation will pursue the policy of giving fullest information to the Federal authorities. While counsel who prepared the legal papers are confident its operations will not be in violation of existing trust statutes, nevertheless, whatever indefiniteness or doubt that may exist as to the ultimate scope of its operations will, it is hoped, be cleared by the passage of the bill now in Congress fathered by the Federal Trade Commission, legalizing and broadening the scope of combinations organized for export trade."

ONLY SIX DYE FACTORIES IN UNITED STATES WHEN WAR STARTED

American Concerns Manufactured Only 3,300 Short Tons as Compared with Imports of 25,700 Short Tons Annually

In recommending to the House of Representatives the new revenue bill which contains the provision for tariff protection on dyestuffs, the Ways and Means Committee reviewed the history of the dyestuff industry in the United States as follows:

"When the European war began there were in the United Stated six factories employing about 400 operatives manufacturing coal tar colors to the extent of 3,300 short tons annually. Imports from Europe amounted to 25,700 short tons annually, thus making an annual consumption of about 29,000 short tons, valued at between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000. Of this quantity about 22,000 short tons came from Germany. After an existence of about 37 years the American coal tar dyestuff industry prior to the European war was confined practically to the assembling of semi-manufactured products termed intermediates and the making of a very limited number of colors. At the present time our production of coal tar dyes is very inadequate.

"Dyes as such are not sold direct to the ultimate consumer but to the manufacturer for use in the yearly output of manufactures amounting to over $2,000,000,000, which is more or less dependent upon the supply of these dyestuffs. All the silk, cotton, wool, paint, and wall paper manufacturers must have these colors. The real consumers are these and similar industries. They ask for increased rates upon these dyestuffs. They declare they are willing to pay a higher tariff in order to help create a dyestuff supply in this country, and do not ask for an increase in the tariff rates on their finished products.

"Thus far during the war the United States has only been able to produce at home a comparatively small increase in the number of colors, and is still unable to produce the quantity of dyes absolutely necessary for domestic use. The committee has decided, like Great Britain and Japan, that this war anomaly as it affects dyestuffs can only be dealt with in a manner that under normal conditions would not be wise, justifiable, or necessary.

"Your committee, therefore, recommends that the coal tar paragraphs of the tariff act of October 3, 1913, be repealed and in lieu thereof recommends that coal tar crudes be admitted free of duty, and that the following rates be levied upon coal tar intermediates, dyes, colors, etc.:

"Intermediates, 2½ cents per pound and 15 per cent.

"Synthetic alizarin, and dyes obtained from alizarin, anthracene, and carbazol; and synthetic indigo and all indigoids, whether or not obtained from indigo, 30 per cent.

"All other coal tar colors, dyes, etc., 5 cents per pound and 30 per cent.

"In 1913 the average export value out of Germany of intermediate was 10.07 cents per pound and of finished dyes 21.53 cents per pound.

"On the basis of these values the average rate upon coal tar intermediates will be 40 per cent and upon the finished colors 53 per cent.

"The best information that the committee could obtain indicated that it would take five years to build up a substantial coal tar dye industry.

"In granting these high rates your committee deemed that, if the special duties of 2½ cents on intermediates and 5 cents on finished dyes and colors, or any part thereof, were retained after the five-year period, the country should have evidence that a substantial portion of the dyes were being made in this country, and it has therefore provided that the special duties above mentioned shall not remain in force for a longer period than five years unless a substantial portion of the coal tar dyes are produced in this country. If, on the other hand, the domestic industry is producing a substantial portion of the home consumption, then these additional rates of duty shall be gradually reduced until at the end of another five years they will have entirely disappeared."

DYE TARIFF BITTER PILL FOR KITCHIN

House Leader Says He Must Swallow it as He Did Bad Medicine When a Boy—Sugar-Coats the Dose By Other Legislation

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10—Despite the fact that he wrote the dyestuff protection provision which now appears in the proposed general revenue bill himself, Chairman Claude Kitchin, of the House Ways and Means Committee, told the members of the House of Representatives that it was not altogether to his liking.

"If I were as good a Democrat as I used to be, you know I would take this bill just as I do a blue mass pill, with that dyestuff proposition in it," he remarked. "I would take it all at once, but if I began to pinch it off, I could not take it to save my life. That is the way I used to take a pill when I was a boy. I would take it all at once. If I began to nibble around it, and take off one piece at a time, I could not get it down. So, gentlemen, if this dyestuff proposition—although I wrote it myself—were standing alone, and did not have so much of this other sugar-coated legislation around it, I could not swallow it to save my soul. But I am going to do it. I have been instrumental in fixing up this dyestuff proposition, which will be a sort of compromise between the Hill bill and no bill at all. I can see some grounds why a Democrat can support it. I can see no grounds why a Republican should oppose it.

"You know we have always heard Republicans denounced as belonging to the big interests, as always bestowing favors upon the big interests, and as picking around the little fellows, and you know I used to think this was nothing but political buncombe. I used to think the Democrats did that to fool the people and get up a little prejudice against the Republicans, and I never really had the real truth of it illustrated until I began to look into this dyestuff proposition. The Republicans have been in power practically for fifty years, all of the time, and they have never done anything for the dye industry, and after Republicans with all of their protection proclivities and speeches, and their swearing that they should stand by every single American industry, big and little, got through with their long lease of power we find that 80 or 90 per cent of dyestuffs are purchased outside of the country, and that after 50 years of Republican protection that less than 15 per cent are made in this country. We get 80 or 90 per cent abroad, and practically 80 or 90 per cent of that comes from Germany. Why? I will tell you why. Because the big textile industries in this country, the paint manufacturers, the wall paper manufacturers, and the varnish and leather industries that sounded in hundreds of millions of dollars told the Republican Party not to put a tariff tax upon dyes that go into their paints and into their wall paper and textiles, but to let them have their dyestuffs free.

"The Republicans saw that the little dyestuffs industry did not amount to more than seven or eight million dollars, and they saw on the other side these big industries amounting to two billions and up, and when the dyestuffs people came to this committee room they kicked them out into the hall and threw their arms around the big interests and said 'Oh! we are not going to exact a single copper from you to pay this miserable little contemptible dyestuff industry up here in Buffalo and Brooklyn and in New Jersey and in the State represented by my distinguished friend, Mr. Hill.'

"Now, these same standpat Republicans come to us, a good old Democrat like me, stretch out their hands and say, 'Please help remedy a wrong we committed upon these dyestuff fellows for the last 50 years. We know we did not do anything for them, we know that is all true, we simply hugged to our bosoms these great big industrial people like the silk industry, the woolen industry, and let these other fellows suffer and drove them out of business. We know that Kitchin and his committee will do the right thing, the fair thing.' Then, gentlemen, under the circumstances we have done the fair thing, even from their standpoint.

OCEAN FREIGHT RATES ARE LOWER

Month of June has Shown Considerable Decline—Opinions Differ as to Future Course of Prices—Some Say They Will Advance Again

Abnormal conditions which were brought on by the war in Europe and which played havoc with ocean freight rates have been relieved temporarily, according to information gleaned from some of New York's leading shipping men. A few months ago it was possible to purchase a ship and pay for it in one or two trips, but the presence of many vessels unchartered and idle has led shipping men to conclude there are definite limits beyond which shippers will refuse to pay exorbitant prices for charters. The plain fact, supported by unmistakable evidence, is that ocean freight rates are considerably easier than they were a few months ago.

J. B. Smull, vice-president of J. H. Winchester and Company, steamship brokers, is one of the many who believe that ocean freight rates will never again attain the prestige enjoyed during the twelve months following the outbreak of the war in Europe. "We have a ship in Philadelphia at the present time," he said, "which we have been trying to charter for a month. It is possible that our price is too high, but this fact only proves the contention that there is a limit to the price which shippers will pay. An official of the White Star Line told me the other day that they had been forced to reduce their rates by 10c a foot. This brings the rate down almost to the point where it was before the outbreak of the war. Many steamship companies are now willing to accept lumber and this certainly indicates that there are plenty of available vessels. The reason for the decline in rates is simple. This is the off-season for shipments. Crops are not yet ready, and will not be until August, and the supply of available bottoms is necessarily large on that account. However, I do not think that rates will advance even when the crops are ready for shipment."

Three sets of figures given out by J. H. Winchester and Company are fairly representative of the universal decline in rates. It is known that reductions in the rates on grain, flour and oil affect all other rates in almost the same proportion. The following are the figures quoted by the Winchester Steamship Company:

GRAIN TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

Rate, June 1, 1916	12s per quarter
Rate, June 30, 1916	7s 6d per quarter

Flour to France

Rate, June 1, 1916	110s per ton
Rate, June 30, 1916	80s per ton

Oil to Australia

Rate, June 1, 1916	$1.40 per case
Rate, June 30, 1916	$1.20 per case

Officials of several steamship lines, while admitting that ocean freight rates are appreciably easier, say that they will not remain so after the crops are ready for shipment. Russell King, in charge of the freight department at the office of Lunham and Moore, steamship brokers, is of the opinion that rates next fall will be even higher than last year. "There is no doubt that at the present time ocean freight rates are easier than they were a month ago," he said to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, "but this was expected in view of the fact that it is the off-season. It is also true that ammunition shipments will be curtailed if the United States goes to war with Mexico, but I cannot agree with those who say that freight rates are down to stay. I could name at least ten large war orders now in this country which cannot be filled on account of the railroad congestion. When these conditions are relieved rates are bound to go higher. Rates on drugs and chemicals usually fall and rise with the regular shipment rates, and I believe they will be as high if not higher next fall than they were least year."

Officials of the French Line are reluctant to discuss the decline in freight rates, except to admit that a reduction has been made. Usually, the French Line is the last to reduce its rates, and up to the present time they have not found it necessary to do so. It is understood that their heavy shipments of ammunition have saved them from the necessity of reducing freight rates.

Figures for the shipment of chemicals and dyestuffs indicate that the last year has been a record-breaker. The value of the exports of chemicals for the ten months ending May 30 were $93,164,742 in 1916 as compared with $33,391,843 for the same period in 1915 and $22,225,778 for the year 1914. Exports of chemicals have kept pace with the large increase in the exportation of ammunition, and this fact leads many to believe that freight rates will be higher next fall.

An official of the Munson Line summed up the situation in the following words: "It is all a matter of opinion whether rates are to stay low or go higher when the crops are being shipped. I do not think it possible, in these uncertain times, for any one to state definitely what could or what should happen. But one thing is certain: those who boosted their rates up to the sky when the war started, will have to come down now and stay there. On the other hand, the Munson Line waited until last January to make a forty per cent increase. If this is compared with the four hundred per cent increase put on by other lines as soon as war broke out, it is easily seen why rates are considerably easier now. Conditions demanded an increase, but certainly nothing as large as most companies put on. The situation has been relieved lately, and it is to be expected that rates should be easier."

NO ATTEMPT TO AMEND HARRISON LAW UNTIL FALL

Efforts to have Congress amend the Harrison Narcotic law must be postponed until the fall, according to word received from Washington by William F. McConnell, secretary of the drug trade section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. Congressional leaders are determined to close the present session as soon as possible, and it is understood that no new legislation will be considered.

"The proposed amendment to the Harrison narcotic law will have to wait," said Mr. McConnell to a representative of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS. "It would not be possible now for any one to burglarize his way into Congress with legislation that might bring on a fight. The recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the United States against Jin Fuey Moy raised the hopes of those who want the Harrison law amended, but I think the fall will be a better time for Congress to consider the amendment.

"Some time before next December those opposed to the Harrison law will have to get together and agree on the amendment. The New York Board of Trade and Transportation recently sent out letters to pharmaceutical societies all over the United States urging them to meet in a conference to decide what form an amendment to the Harrison law would take. The answers to our communications were very encouraging, but of course a conference will not be necessary at the present time now that it is certain that Congress will not consider any new legislation. The drug trade should be prepared early for a big fight on the Harrison law and the postponement caused by the adjournment of Congress should work to their advantage, provided they show a united front when the next session of Congress meets."

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION IN 1916

The quantity of petroleum marketed in the United States during the first half of 1916 is estimated by John D. Northrop of the United States Geological Survey at 140,000,000 barrels. His estimate is moderate and his apportionment of the output among the major fields is as follows:

Field	Barrels
Appalachian	11,400,000
Lima-Indiana	1,800,000
Illinois	7,900,000
Kansas and Oklahoma	50,500,00
Northern and Central Texas	4,200,000
Northwest Louisiana	6,800,000
Gulf Coast	11,400,000
Wyoming and Montana	2,400,000
California	43,500,000
Miscellaneous (Colorado, Michigan, and Missouri)	100,000
	140,000,000

PROTECTIVE TARIFF SOUGHT ALSO FOR COAL TAR MEDICINAL PRODUCTS

Members of Congress Receive Many Telegrams but Ways and Means Committee is Not Disposed to Consider Matter—Senate May, However, Consent to Review Briefs of Proponents

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11—Quite a number of telegrams have reached Washington in the past few days addressed to individual members of Congress, particularly of the House Ways and Means Committee, urging the inclusion of coal tar medicinal products in the proposed dyestuff schedule contained in the so-called general revenue measure.

While many of the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee are willing to concede this request to be perfectly proper, none of the Democrats interviewed by the Washington correspondent of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS expressed a willingness to favor any such proposition. "Why," remarked one of these latter, "the first I knew that the medical concerns wanted the protection they now ask was this morning when I received a half dozen or more telegrams. It is too late to do anything in the House, I think. I would not be willing to say whether they are entitled to it or not. These men did not start early enough; now they have no chance at all.

"I am not convinced that they are entitled to this protection that they seek in the eleventh hour," he continued. "I know nothing of the equities of the case. The dyestuffs have been carefully studied for many months by experts, in the Department of Commerce, and elsewhere, and we held extended hearings on the subject, giving the results careful consideration before we began to write the general revenue bill. In fact, we put a great deal of time into the subject of dyestuffs. Now, I believe it would probably take just as much time to properly consider these coal tar medicinal products. We have not gone into the subject and I am sure we could not possibly take action on the basis of these telegrams."

If the doctors and retail druggists of the country come before Congress and in the same manner as did the textile people and will urge that protection for coal tar medicinal products is an absolute necessity, and bring with them a proposition that they will support with evidence as did the cotton goods manufacturers who, with respect to dyestuffs, are the consumers, according to another very prominent member of the Ways and Means Committee, the Democrats would be willing to give it their attention but, on the face of it, the proposal to include these products in the proposed dyestuff schedule did not meet with his approval. He declared that it was too possible that the tax asked for if granted would be handed down to the people and for that reason he would not consider it.

In view of the statements above referred to, made by two of the most prominent Democratic members of Congress, there is little likelihood of there being any change in the respect referred to made in the bill as it is now before the House of Representatives. To be effective, a proposal to amend this schedule must necessarily come from a Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee and it seems more than probable that any attempt of this nature would be shut off very quickly by Chairman Claude Kitchin, who is opposed to any meddling with the bill, which he claims to be a very good one, a non-partisan measure, and a bill that should and could have support of Democrats, Republicans and Socialists alike.

Hope Rests With the Senate

Any hope that may be offered for the amendment of this bill in any respect rests upon the Senate. In an interview granted to the correspondent of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, Senator Simmons, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, which committee will be called upon to consider the bill before it is brought on to the floor of the Senate, declined to make any prophecies concerning what that body would do with the general revenue bill, in that he had not as yet seen it officially as committee chairman.

Senator Simmons announced, however, the appointment of subcommittees instructed to begin the consideration of the measure as soon as it has passed the House of Representatives. Senator Simmons will, of course, be chairman ex officio of the three committees, as follows, which he has named: To take charge of the schedules containing the munitions tax, the tariff on dyestuffs, unfair competition and the stamp tax upon wines—Senator Stone, chairman, Senators Thomas and Hughes. To take charge of income and inheritance tax schedules—Senator Williams, chairman, Senators Gore and James. To take charge of the tariff commission and dumping schedules and the modification of the present war emergency revenue law, with the exception of the wine tax as previously noted which was assigned to Senator Stone for the reason that when this latter was under consideration prior to the passage of the present law on October 22, 1914, he was in charge of it—Senator Johnson, chairman; Senators Hoke Smith and Kern.

When asked whether or not the Finance Committee or any of the subcommittees named would give public hearings on any of the matters in question, Senator Simmons stated that he did not believe that such a step would be necessary. He further declared that should any one interested desire to send in a brief, the subcommittee handling the matter to which it might pertain, and later the whole committee, would be very glad to give it consideration. He stated that up to this time he had received no requests for hearings; should any of these come to hand, in all probability unless it could be shown that it is impossible to reduce the desires to writing and to the satisfaction of the Senators, the requests would probably not be granted.

Senator Simmons could not very well off hand comment on the merits of the case involving the inclusion of medicinal products of coal tar origin in the dyestuffs schedule. "The dyestuffs situation is so very different from anything else with which we have had to contend," he declared. "We are willing to consider it because of its being dominated by a world trust and because of this only. The foreign manufacturers have been able by the employment of the usual trust methods to stifle our industries. It is an exceptional case. Of course, I cannot say whether the medicine manufacturers want the coal tar medicinal products included in the dyestuffs provisions because of the higher protection thus obtained If it comes under the same general principle as applies to dyestuffs, the same general principle we are seeking to right; that is, the basis of our exception, then we would be willing to consider it."

All along the line, the Democrats are making it known that it is because of the unusual war conditions and the fact that the dyestuff industry is in the clutches of a world trust that they are willing to give the protection contemplated in the general revenue bill to the new home industry.

SUES THOMAS A. EDISON FOR WAR PAY

Thomas A. Edison was sued in the Supreme Court last week by Archibald M. Ostrum for $6,891.40 claimed as commission on sales of toluol to Great Britain. According to the complaint Mr. Edison agreed with Herbert Lewis on Feb. 1, 1915, to pay five cents on each gallon of toluol sold to Great Britain at fifty-five cents a gallon in quantities of not less than 600 tons or more than 800.

It is alleged that Mr. Lewis contracted through J. P. Morgan & Co. to sell to Great Britain all of the toluol produced by the Edison works at the Cambria Steel Company plant at Johnstown, Penn., for the year beginning March 1, 1915, in amounts of 320 gallons a day for the first forty days and 480 gallons a day during the remainder of the year. It is declared that 28,572 gallons were delivered and that then Mr. Edison "arbitrarily refused" to deliver any more. The total commission was $8,320, but a part of this sum was paid, leaving unpaid the amount asked for in the suit.

Mr. Lewis assigned his claim to the Equitable Trust Company which assigned it to the plaintiff. The substance of the alleged contract is attached to the papers. Mr. Edison's acceptance of it bears the signature of his assistant, William H. Meadowcroft. Justice Giegerich granted an attachment against the property of Mr. Edison in this State to cover the amount of the claim.

SAYS GERMANY IS NOT STORING UP SUPPLIES

No Danger of Dumping of Coal Tar Products, Essential Oils, Etc., After the War Says Mr. Pfaltz of Pfaltz & Bauer—War Needs Prevent Accumulations

There may be some foundation for the belief that after the war this country will be surfeited with some products of German manufacture, but Germany at this time is too engrossed with the solution of her internal economics to manufacture and store supplies of any great magnitude, either in quantity or variety, for future export. At least this is the impression gained from interviews with local representatives of large German drug and chemical firms. Germany has had a monopoly in the manufacture of synthetic medicinal chemicals, in artificial essential oils and odors and in the coal tar derivatives generally. It is the possibility of the dumping of these on our shores that has caused apprehension among some of the domestic manufacturers who are endeavoring to establish the coal tar industry in this country. It is admitted that some of these preparations which are obtained exclusively as by-products in the manufacture of ammunitions may have accumulated, by it is declated that the manufacture of coal tar derivatives has been at very low ebb owing to the fact that the Government does not permit the making of any products which tend to divert raw materials from the manufacture of munitions.

Henry Pfaltz of Pfaltz and Bauer, in New York, agents for several German manufacturers, in an interview with a representative of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, said that very little, if any, manufacturing was done by the concerns which they represent that was not for immediate use and under the direct supervision of the Government. He explained that some of the plants were engaged exclusively in the making of war materials or were restricted, and in some cases prohibited, from manufacturing their products where the crudes could be diverted to more urgent needs.

"It is my opinion," said Mr. Pfaltz, "that after the war is over Germany will be bare of stocks and will have nothing to ship to this country. This opinion is based on what my son has told me, who has been in a German factory for several years and has just returned, and on reports from Mr. Bauer, who is now in Europe in the interest of the firm. E. de Haen, manufacturer of industrial chemicals whom we represent, is busily engaged in making war material and cannot manufacture for future export. We must be content to accept what he can produce after the end of the hostilities.

"The manufacture of glue and gelatine is prohibited, and what little stocks were on hand have been consumed. Benzene is necessary in the manufacture of these commodities, and every pound of benzene is in the hands of the Government and for Government uses only. Furthermore the raw materials from which glue and gelatin are made are, at the direction of the Government, turned into food for cattle and chickens. The manufacture of lanoline and all wool fats are also prohibited, as benzene is the solvent and benzene can no longer be obtained for such purposes. The stocks that had been manufactured have been used as lubricants in keeping war machinery in motion. And so it is with every commodity that can be utilized in the prosecution of the war, or as food for both man and beast.

"Essential oil manufacturing is practically at a standstill," continued Mr. Pfaltz. "Germany is dependent upon outside sources for the major portion of supplies for this industry, and as she cannot procure the raw products, it is impossible for the manufacturer to produce except in a limited way. This also applies to the manufacture of terpene and sequiterpene free oils, in the manufacture of which Germany excels. It is impossible for us to secure stocks of these oils for immediate shipment after the war."

In this connection Mr. Pfaltz stated that Dr. Boecker, who discovered the method of freeing essential oils from terpene and sequiterpene, while working on his thesis and for which he received his degree as doctor, was killed about a year ago in one of the Champagne engagements.

SYNTHETIC ANESTHETICS ARE EXEMPT

Court Holds That Novocain, Orthoform and Similar Cocaine Substitutes Do Not Come Under the Harrison Law

The Farbwerke-Hoechst Company of New York, Herman A. Metz, president, has won its suits against John Z. Lowe, Jr., Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District, and has recovered its dollar paid to the United States Government under protest for a license to sell narcotics under the Harrison law. The Farbwerke-Hoechst Company maintained that novocain, orthoform new, anaesthesen and holocain do not come under the jurisdiction of the Harrison law, not being derivatives from opium or coca leaves.

Judge Grubb in his instructions to the jury asked for a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, declaring that no evidence had been presented as showing that the four substances mentioned are derivatives of opium or coca leaves, or that they could be produced from opium or coca leaves. The evidence also sustained the contention of the plaintiff company that the preparations are not habit-forming drugs.

This decision is of considerable importance as it establishes the status of these synthetic preparations, which had been classified under Treasury Decision No. 2194 as coming within the scope of the Harrison law.

The case was heard by Judge William I. Grubb and jury in the United States District Court, Southern District, New York, on June 28. Almuth C. Vandiver of the law firm of O'Gorman, Battle and Vandiver represented the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company and Assistant United States District Attorney B. A. Mathews presented the case for the Internal Revenue officer. Among the witnesses for the plaintiff were Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, Dr. Carl J. Herzog, Dr. G. P. Metz, Dr. R. H. Reithmuller, Prof. John A. Bodine and Dr. H. E. S. Chayes.

The court's definition of a derivative, as contained in his charge to the jury, follows:

"The term 'derivative' as construed by the court in a law of this kind, being a revenue law, means something that can be produced commercially from another substance, and therefore if there is no evidence that any one of these preparations can be produced commercially from cocain or coca leaves or from opium, then the plaintiff in this case would not be subject to this act, and I think the case is without evidence that any one of those substances can be commercially produced from cocain. Therefore I direct you to find a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of one dollar."

TO ASK FOR REVIEW OF SYNTHETIC DYE DECISION

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10—The Assistant Attorney General at New York has been instructed to file an application in the name of the Secretary of the Treasury with the United States Court of Customs Appeals for a review of the decision of the United States Board of General Appraisers of May 31 involving the classification of certain so-called indigoids such as thioindigo red, theoindigo scarlet, etc.

The merchandise in question, it appears, consisted of synthetic compounds or dyes of coal tar origin produced from the same basis as indigo but not made from indigo itself. It was assessed with duty at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 20 of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, as coal tar colors or dyes not specially provided for but was held by the Board of General Appraisers to be free of duty under the provisions of paragraph 514 of the said Act for "Indigo, natural or synthetic, dry or suspended in water, and dyes obtained from indigo."

FLINT, MICH.—The Mercer Drug Company has purchased from G. W. Milligan, the drug store at 814 Saginaw street, which will now be known as the Mercer Store No. 3. The other two stores are located, one on Detroit street and one on South Saginaw.

THE TRADE WAR THAT IS COMING

A Discussion of the Paris Conference and Its Results, and What It Portends—German Success Due to Superior Organization

LONDON, June 26—The Paris proposals are now in our hands and we find that the programme therein set forth is much more comprehensive and complicated than was anticipated or at first indicated by the preliminary cabled reports referred to last week. Until Germany and Austria publish the State Records of their negotiations during those fateful few days previous to the war their case of "forced upon us" will remain not proven. Unlike the military contest no efforts have been made by the Central Powers to conceal their intentions or the far-reaching plans they have for months past been preparing for a fresh contest on the economic plane. On the contrary, the arrangements and agreements they have entered into with their Allies have been published broadcast threatening a trade conflict which "from the movement of the re-establishment of peace will attain its full scope and intensity." In the face of this peril the Allied Governments as stated in the white paper just issued "consider that it has become their duty on grounds of necessary and legitimate defence to adopt and realize from now onward all the measures requisite to secure for themselves and for the whole of the markets of neutral countries full economic independence and respect for secure commercial practice and to facilitate the organization on a permanent basis of their economic alliance."

It is to be hoped there will be neither delay nor haste in putting these recommendations into effect for the issues raised involve the whole future not of this country only but of the world. Being at war, we cannot well help being under the war spirit and while the outlook is governed by the desire to do the enemy the most harm it is not easy to keep in view the necessity of not doing ourselves harm in the process. These two points are of equal importance and as to the latter it will be the duty of traders to impress Parliament with the necessity of adopting extreme caution. Immediately after the war there will be a transition period of reconstruction. At this stage and onwards the lead already maintained in the stability of international finance will figure largely in the more favorable prospects of the Allies advance. As to how this financial lead will be continued is given by Lord Revelstoke in a recent interview with an American:

"It is to the joint endeavors of the United States and of Great Britain that the financial world will look when the reign of force is over and the hour for reconstruction arrives."

During this period our sorely tried chemical manufacturers, amongst others, freed from control for munitions and other Government work will be able to resume business with the outside world but it must be inferred from the Paris proposals that the whole burdensome paraphernalia of departmental control now existing in this country for the restriction of enemy trade will be continued, unless a prohibitive tariff is adopted which, however, is quite unlikely in the U. K.

It is when we come to the later groups of recommendations that the issues raised touch more vital and permanent interests viz: to provide for definite future collaboration. This will render the Allies independent of the enemy countries insofar as regards the raw materials essential to their development; they propose common commercial and financial purposes, direct transport service at low rates, to assimilate patents and trade marks and to develop postal telegraphic and other communications. All of these proposals will doubtless meet with general and prompt acceptance.

As to the measures to be adopted the wisest note is struck in the provision for financial assistance for the encouragement of scientific and technical research and the development of national industries and resources. The Conference thus evidently had fully in mind the main causes of German's success in the past. It was not dumping for we all dump. It was not tariffs, for all except this country, where Germany has had least success, had tariffs. It was general superior scientific education, better business methods, greater industry, greater attention to the peculiar needs of markets and customers, better Consular service and State support of trade interests. It is by such weapons that the Allies will best protect themselves—the future contest will be fought out on merits. The huge sacrifices which the Allies have mutually borne have taught them how best to supply each others needs. New and extinct industries have sprung forward and with the additional means at their disposal, technical, scientific and mechanical, which a generation of normal experience would not have provided them with, they will emerge in the field of commerce without any reason to fear the future.

LONDON DRUG MARKET IS QUIET

Further Declines in Bromides Cause a General Want of Confidence Among Buyers—Japan and China Products are Sagging

LONDON, June 26—There is little improvement to report in our chemical and drug markets, which continue quiet. Bromides have again been reduced by our domestic manufacturers and dealers. Potassium by a further 2s pr lb, ammonium 4s and sodium 4s 6d. This makes two reductions in succession during the last fourteen days and there is a general want of confidence in the future of the market so that hand-to-mouth buying will be for some time the order of the day. Products from China and Japan are in decided sagging tendency with the exception of crude and refined camphor, which are dearer and in good demand for export. Salicylates, acetyl salicylic acid and vanillin are lower. Ipecacuanha is again easier on further arrivals coming to hand and is a weak market. Cod liver oil, linseed oil and lemon and lime oils are easier. Citric and tartaric acids partly owing to the late season for consumption and the accumulation of stocks have further followed in downward movement as already indicated in our recent reports as probable. On the other hand benzoates from toluol have been in strong demand for export and with diminishing supplies from abroad have further advanced appreciably.

ACETANILID—6s 9d pr lb. and much lower quotations for forward shipment.

BENZOATES, ACID AND SODA—From 19s 6d to 21s pr lb.

BISMUTH PREPARATIONS—In good demand for Government purposes and while still from 2s to 3s pr lb. dearer in second hands than from the makers, are not quite so firm. Carbonate 12s 9d. Subnitrate 13s 6d with sales of salicylate at 23s pr lb.

BROMIDES—Ammonium, 11s pr lb; potassium, 14s pr lb; sodium, 9s pr lb.

CAMPHOR—The monopoly quotation has advanced to 156s pr cwt. c.i.f. for "B.B." quality and to 145s c.i.f. for "B" refined Jap slabs have been selling freely to your side at 1s 8d to 1s 8½d and June-July shipment 1s 7¼d to 1s 8d pr lb.

CITRIC ACID—3s 5½d pr lb. net.

TARTARIC ACID—3s 4d pr lb. net.

COD LIVER OIL—New 600s c.i.f. There are signs that much lower prices would be accepted.

ERGOT OF RYE—Flat and arriving freely from Archangel. Russian offers @ 2s 2d pr lb.

HEXAMINE—Firmer at 4s 6d pr lb.

IPECACUANHA—Matto grosso 15s; cartagena 10s pr lb.

LINSEED OIL—London spot in barrels £34.

LEMON OIL—Lifeless at 3s 6d pr lb. c.i.f. forward and 3s 5d c.i.f. July-August shipment.

MERCURIALS—Easier calomel, 6s 2½d; corrosive 6s 8½d.

OXALIC ACID—Firmer at 1s 9d pr lb.

SENEGA—Has been moving off rather freely of late at 2s 1d. pr lb. spot and 2s c.i.f. forward.

RESORCIN—Sales are reported at 95s and over.

SALICYLIC ACID—Tending lower with sellers at 16s 6d pr lb. spot and 15s 6d forward.

SODIUM SALICYLATE—16s 9d pr lb.

SUGAR OF MILK—Rather dearer at 145s pr cwt.

VANILLIN—37s to 38s pr lb. for 100%.

UNITED STATES CENSUS REPORT ON SODAS AND SODIUM COMPOUNDS

Sixty-eight Establishments Turned Out 1,371,105 Tons of Sodas in 1914, Valued at $22,616,696—Soda Ash Runs Into Greatest Values

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12—A summary of the general results of the 1914 census of manufactures with respect to the production of soda and sodium compounds has been issued by Director Sam. L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. It consists of a statement of the quantities and values of the products manufactured, prepared under the direction of William M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures. The figures are preliminary and are subject to such change and correction as may become necessary upon further examination of the original returns.

The sodas, so called, to which the report relates, are the major sodas, comprising soda ash, including white alkali and refined alkali; sal soda, including natural soda, mild mineral alkali, soda crystals, washing soda, and crystallized sodium carbonate; bicarbonate of soda, including bread soda, saleratus, and sodium hydrogen carbonate; caustic soda, including soda lye and sodium borates, and sodium biborate.

Establishments Reported and Value of Products

Reports for 1914 were received from 68 establishments, which manufactured 1,371,105 tons of sodas, valued at $22,616,696. Of these 68 establishments the principal business of 40 was the manufacture of sodas solely or in connection with other chemicals, and 28 were engaged primarily in other industries but manufactured sodas to the value of $709,561 as subsidiary products.

The output of these sodas in 1914 comprised 90,169 net tons of bicarbonate of soda, valued at $1,439,014; 212,539 tons of caustic soda, valued at $6,657,514; 106,591 tons of sal soda, valued at $1,510,449, including 34,335 tons of sal soda crystals, valued at $600,240; 935,305 tons of soda ash, valued at $10,937,945; and 26,501 tons of borax, valued at $2,071,774.

At the census of 1909 there were reported 68 establishments, with soda products aggregating 967,730 tons, valued at $20,061,505. The 1914 output thus exceeded that of 1909 by 403,375 tons, or 41.7 per cent, in quantity, and by $2,555,191, or 12.7 per cent, in value.

The statistics show increases for soda ash from 646,057 tons, valued at $10,362,656, in 1909, to 935,305 tons, valued at $10,937,945, in 1914, amounting to 44.8 per cent in quantity and 5.6 per cent in value; and for caustic soda, from 131,612 tons, valued at $5,264,887, in 1909 to 212,539 tons, valued at $6,657,514, in 1914, amounting to 61.5 per cent in quantity and 26.5 per cent in value. The production of bicarbonate of soda increased in quantity from 82,800 tons in the earlier year to 90,169 tons in the later, or by 8.8 per cent, but decreased in value from $1,515,031 to $1,439,014, or by 5 per cent. The output of sal soda increased from 87,107 tons, valued at $1,162,009, in 1909, to 106,591 tons, valued at $1,510,449, in 1914, or by 22.4 per cent in quantity and 30 per cent in value; and of borax, from 20,154 tons, valued at $1,756,922, in 1909 to 26,501 tons, valued at $2,071,774, in 1914, or by 31.5 per cent in quantity and 17.9 per cent in value.

In addition to these sodas, there were manufactured in 1914 sodium products to the value of $8,280,572, not including sodium chemicals, which latter—for example, chemicals used in the manufacture of photographic materials—are classified in connection with other industries. This production includes 169,049 tons of sodium silicate, valued at $1,648,854; 11,824 tons of sodium bichromate, valued at $1,125,398; 15,397 tons of sodium phosphate, valued at $853,528; 20,263 tons of sodium sulphide, valued at $516,644; 24,505 tons of Glauber's salt, valued at $316,338; and concentrated lye, the product of compounders and packers, to the value of $1,556,141. The following tabular statement presents such data as can be given in regard to these sodium products:

Sodium Products Other Than Sodas: 1914.

	Tons	Value
Total value		$8,280,572
Sodium:		
Benzoate		61,490
Bichromate	11,824	1,125,398
Phosphate	15,397	853,528
Silicate	169,049	1,648,854
Sulphide	20,263	516,644
Sulphite		66,649
Glauber's salt (sodium sulphate)	24,505	316,338
Sodium sesquicarbonate, acetate, bromide, iodide, fluoride, bisulphate, citrate, diamide, and oxalate, in the order in which named as to value		278,685
Lye		1,556,141
Salt cake	90,442	841,887
Washing compounds, not including soap	12,441	204,230
Soda products not classified		810,728

Location of Establishments

Of the 68 soda establishments reported for 1914, 12 were located in California, 11 in New York, 6 in Michigan, 5 in New Jersey, 4 in Pennsylvania, 3 each in Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, 2 each in Illinois, Maryland, and Rhode Island, and 1 each in Georgia, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Virginia, and Wyoming.

The comparative statistics for 1914 and 1909 are summarized in the following statement:

The Soda Industry—Comparative Statistics for the United States: 1914 and 1909.

(Tons of 2,000 pounds.)

	1914[1]	1909[1]	Per cent of increase,[2] 1909-1914.
Number of establishments	68	68	....
Soda products, total:			
Tons	1,371,105	967,730	41.7
Value	$22,616,696	$20,061,505	12.7
Bicarbonate of soda:			
Tons	90,109	82,800	8.8
Value	$1,439,014	$1,515,031	—5.0
Caustic soda:			
Tons	212,539	131,612	61.5
Value	$6,657,514	$5,264,887	26.5
Sal soda, including monohydrate crystals:			
Tons	106,591	87,107	22.4
Value	$1,510,449	$1,162,009	30.0
Soda ash:			
Tons	935,305	646,057	44.8
Value	$10,937,945	$10,362,656	5.6
Borax:			
Tons	26,501	20,154	31.5
Value	$2,071,774	$1,756,922	17.9

[1] Includes, for 1914, number and output of 28 establishments engaged primarily in other industries but which manufactured sodas valued at $709,561; and for 1909, number and output of 27 similar establishments which manufactured sodas to the value of $186,483.

[2] A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—An increase of $2,000,000 in the capital stock of the B. J. Johnson Soap Company was made necessary by the rapid expansion of business, according to William B. Johnson, secretary of the company. The increase from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 was voted at a recent stockholder's meeting. Two new buildings have already been erected, one on Fourth street and one on Fifth street, besides branches and warehouses in various parts of the country. It was said that the stock was not to be floated at present.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—R. Bonastre of New York and M. J. Mandulay of Havana, purchased thirty acres of land south of the River des Peres on the southern limits of the city, for the erection of a $2,000,000 smelter and chemical plant. The undertaking is backed by New York and Havana capital and is expected to be in operation in about six months with approximately 1,000 employes. An option was taken on an additional 43 acres adjoining.

CHICAGO—The Beaman Drug Company, now located at Michigan boulevard and Twelfth street, is about to open a new store at Randolph and Dearborn streets, on the southwest corner. Space has been obtained in the new Cunard building at a total rental for ten years of about $90,000. The basement is going to be fitted up for the service of luncheons, which, by the way, is now a feature of all the leading down town stores.

Drug and Chemical Markets

LONDON MARKET QUIET BUT HIGHER

Few Changes Reported, But These All Show Advance In Prices—Quicksilver Continues to Rise in Price and Milk Sugar is Scarcer

(*Special Cable to* WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, July 11—The market is rather quiet with prices higher for atropine, pure, being quoted at 175s, and sulphate at 165s. Sodium benzoate is dearer at 21s per pound.

Guaiacol carbonate has advanced to 100s @ 105s. Phenacetin is firm at 90s per pound and quicksilver has further advance to £17 15s per flask. Milk sugar is also higher, 150s per cwt. being asked. The market presents but few other changes.

MID-SUMMER QUIET RULES MARKET

General Decline in Prices Continues—Glycerin Lower in Keener Competition While Mercury and Camphor Seek Higher Levels on Increased Demand

The feature of the market for drugs and chemicals during the past week has been the further downward movement of prices on numerous articles, while the advances are confined to but few commodities. The downward trend of quotations is attributed to larger production, better accumulation of stocks and a slow demand from both domestic and export buyers, factors which have been accentuated by keener selling competition on the part of speculative holders. Among the articles which have suffered losses by more active speculative selling are citric and salicylic acids, while technical and U.S.P. bromine have dropped 50c per pound. Citrated caffeine, cream of tartar and South American balsam of copaiba also show fair reductions in quotations under liberal offerings, due to larger stocks and to little buying interest. Keener competition among refiners resulted in lower values for both crude and refined glycerin, owing to a larger production of the first-named grade.

Makers of hydroquinone announced a reduction in quotations based on the lower cost of the basic material. Larger arrivals of Haarlem oil and little inquiry forced values to lower levels; similar conditions obtained with regard to Cartagena ipecac. Synthetic oil of wintergreen and potassium bicarbonate and bromide eased off under keener selling and more liberal offerings, while quinine closed slightly lower for second hand lots, which are being offered at 69c @ 70c an ounce. Sage, American saffron, sodium salicylate, imported sesame oil and silver nitrate are being offered at lower figures owing to larger arrivals and more liberal selling by speculative operators.

There has been keener interest displayed in refined camphor, owing to the sharp advance in prices of crude camphor. It was intimated by leading refiners, that supplies of crude gum are arriving in ample quantities to meet the general requirements of consumers for some time to come, consequently there need be no concern over prospect stocks.

Enhanced values of comparatively few commodities have been established and the higher market levels on powdered Russian cantharides, French marjoram leaves, oil of bergamot and Venice turpentine are solely attributed to higher primary markets also to spot stocks being meager and fairly well concentrated in a few strong hands. Mercury values rose sharply under a good demand from export and domestic buyers and also in sympathy with a sharp gain in prices in London. Spot lots are being now quoted by leading selling agents here at $83 @ $84 a flask of 75 pounds, showing a net gain for the past week of $3 a flask.

The recent gains in values of cod liver oil have led to a larger output and an improvement of the quality of Newfoundland oil. The British Government has passed an act placing the refining of cod liver oil under the control of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. All refiners will be required to take out licenses and these are not to be granted unless the refineries come to the standard, which is necessary for the production of first class oil.

The usual mid-summer dullness pervades the market for spices and no price changes of importance have been established. Early crop reports on cloves, indicates a moderate yield and the general sentiment is inclined to be bullish. Higher prices, it is predicted, will be witnessed within the next two months.

Seeds and herbs ruled quiet, except for French marjoram and sage owing to smaller stocks and stronger primary markets, while celery seed is a shade lower in value.

Acid, Citric—More liberal offerings by speculative holders, induced by a light demand and an increase in the production, resulted in a weaker market and lower values. Offerings by second hands are being made at lower quotations, ranging from 71c @ 72c for crystals and from 70c @ 71c a pound for powdered.

Acid, Salicylic—The market shows more weakness, which is attributed to a larger output of supplies and a slow demand, resulting in a further accumulation of stocks. Second hands are offering supplies at lower figures ranging from $2.75 @ $2.90 a pound.

Bromine—A decidedly easier market for technical and U.S.P. supplies has developed and prices suffered a sharp loss of 50c a pound. The weakness is principally due to larger supplies, very little buying interest and keener selling competitions. Offerings are being made at $2.50 for ing competition. Offerings are being made at $2.50 for technical and at $2.60 for U.S.P. spot lots.

Copaiba—Recent larger arrivals of South American have increased spot stocks, and owing to light inquiries, offerings at lower values, are being made by competitive sellers. Spot could have readily been purchased at 65c @ 66c a pound.

Cream of Tartar—The demand has been rather slow and spot stocks show a further gain under a larger production. Speculative holders in most quarters are dispiay-in keener selling followed by a reduction of quotations, ranging from 40c @ 41c a pound.

Cantharides, Russian, Powdered—A stronger tone dominated the spot market, which was attributed to a larger inquiry and smaller spot supplies available, which are concentrated in a few strong hands. Holders views are higher and offerings are being made at $10 @ $10.25 a pound, showing a gain of 50c a pound over recent sales.

Caffeine, Citrated—A weaker and lower market has been witnessed throughout the past week, as a result of a larger production and small buying orders. Makers have lowered prices 25c to $10.25 @ $10.30 a pound for spot lots for immediate delivery.

Glycerine—Buyers continue to adhere to conservatism in the anticipation of a further decline in prices, based upon larger production, as well as increased supplies of crude at lower figures. Eastern and western manufacturers are making more liberal offerings and quotations have been lowered to 48c for chemically pure refined in drums, 49c in cans, while dynamite is held at 45c @ 47c, saponified at 34½c and soaplye at 30½c a pound.

Haarlem Oil—General weakness has been apparent in the market, owing principally to larger arrivals and little desire by buyers to take hold of supplies more freely. In most quarters holders lowered quotations 5c to $2.55 @ $2.60 per gross, in order to stimulate a demand, but sales were small.

Hydroquinone—A downward trend of the market has been influenced by lower values and larger stocks of the basic material. Manufacturers announced a reduction to $5 a pound.

Ipecac Root, Cartagena—Dull and weak, and this together with light sales and liberal arrivals of supplies,

forced values down to lower levels. Sellers are offering spot lots freely at $1.75 @ $1.80 for whole and at $2 @ $2.10 a pound for powdered root.

Mercury—A renewal of buying interest resulted in a further upward movement of values, showing a net gain of $3 a flask of 75 pounds. Leading selling agents are holding supplies firmly at $83 @ $84 a flask of 75 pounds and offerings are somewhat limited owing to meager supplies available. There is some concern expressed in trade circles, that the exceptional high prices ruling during the past three months, have resulted in working numerous mines for the best ores, so that the character of the late production may run considerably below the average of former years. At present, prices are almost double of those maintained in 1915.

Marjoram Leaves, French—Spot market is stronger in sympathy with encouraging reports from the primary market, small stocks here and better inquiry from buyers. Holders generally have advanced prices to 20c @ 20½c a pound, at which figures, a fair business is being done.

Oil of Wintergreen, Synthetic—A weaker tone pervades the spot market, owing to slow sales and fairly large stocks. Holders in most quarters resorted to concessions in prices, which led to general lowering of values, ranging from $2.15 @ $2.25 a pound showing a loss of 10c a pound, compared with previous sales.

Oil of Bergamot—Cables from primary sources noting higher prices based on a larger demand and decreased stocks, influenced a stronger sentiment here among leading holders. Sellers are asking a material advance, quoting from $3 @ $4 for natural and $2.90 @ $3 a pound for artificial supplies on the spot.

Potassium Bicarbonate—The market suffered a sharp reaction in a material decline in prices, owing to a lack of demand, an accumulation of spot stocks and keener selling. Offerings involved fair lines at a reduction of 25c to $1.40 @ $1.45 a pound.

Potassium Bromide—A further increase in production and no improvement in demand, caused weaker and lower market values. Second hands are making liberal offerings down to $2.90 a pound, while some are asking $2.95 a pound.

Quinine—Offerings of small lines by second hands are being made at 69c @ 70c an ounce. The situation of the market, however, remains strong owing to curtailed shipments of cinchona bark and a renewal of the demand for the salts from both domestic and foreign buyers. No contracts have as yet been placed by the United States authorities for supplies for the army and navy, but business is confidently looked for in this direction by makers of salts. Domestic makers are quoting former prices for their output to their customers on the basis of 75c an ounce for 100-ounce tins.

Sodium Salicylate—Owing to a larger production and keener competition among sellers, prices have been lowered 50c for the past week. Offerings are more liberal at $2.75 @ $3 a pound, but no material gain in sales resulted, buyers still operating on a hand-to-mouth order.

Saffron, American—The spot market eased off slightly, under a light demand and larger spot stocks, which stimulated more aggressive selling. Supplies are being offered more freely at 5c lower to $1.75 @ $1.80 a pound.

Sesame Oil, Imported—Larger arrivals and buyers showing little interest to operate on a more extended scale, resulted in an easier sentiment among holders. Fair lines of spot invoices are being offered at lower figures, ranging from $1.40 @ $1.45 a gallon, showing a reduction of 5c a gallon below recent sales.

Sage—The market for Austrian grinding supplies, as well as for Greek and Spanish varieties, has been weakened under easier reports from primary sources. Offerings of spot lots involved Austrian grinding at 40c @ 42c; Greek at 9c @ 9½c, and Spanish at 7c @ 7½c a pound.

Silver Nitrate—A lower market for silver and a slight accumulation of spot stocks, led to a reduction in prices. Makers announced lower quotations, ranging from 38¼c @ 40¼c an ounce for 500-ounce lots.

Tin Oxide—A further reduction in values of tin, resulted in a lower level of prices. Manufacturers announced lower quotations ranging from 46c @ 48c a pound.

Turpentine, Venice—Reports from the primary noting higher values under a larger demand, created a stronger sentiment among holders here, who advanced quotations 50c a pound. In most quarters, sellers refused to book orders below $2.50 a pound.

Wax—Fair spot stocks of Japan and no improvement of inquiries, influenced a weaker trend of the market. Holders are offering fair spot lines at lower figures, ranging from 15c @ 16½c a pound.

CENSUS REPORT IN THE SOAP INDUSTRY

The total value of the products of the soap industry in the United States increased from $115,455,172 in 1909 to $135,340,499 in 1914, while the number of establishments decreased from 526 to 513. Substantial increases in the five-year period were reported for hard soaps, according to a statement issued by the United States Bureau of the Census. The quantity of soft soap manufactured decreased 5.1 per cent, but its value increased 33.7 per cent. The quantity of glycerin decreased 3.2 per cent, but its value increased 11.8 per cent.

Of the 513 establishments in 1914, the principal business of 371 was the manufacture of soap and 142 were engaged primarily in other industries, such as slaughtering and meat packing and the manufacture of food product, cottonseed products, and patent medicines and compounds, and produced soap as a subsidiary product. Of the 526 establishments in 1909, the principal business of 420 was the manufacture of soap and 106 produced soap as a subsidiary product.

The total production of glycerin by all establishments in 1914, so far as it can be ascertained, not including that made and consumed in the same establishment, was 75,218,292 pounds, valued at $13,052,240, as compared with 81,905,915 pounds in 1909, valued at $11,752,562.

The hard-soap output increased from 1,794,249,000 pounds, valued at $91,054,466, in 1909, to 2,064,228,000 pounds, valued at $104,500,542, in 1914. The 1914 product comprises 938,447,000 pounds of tallow soap, 42,524,000 pounds of olein soap, 111,063,000 pounds of foots soap, 169,926,000 pounds of toilet soap, 367,744,000 pounds of powdered soap, 97,746,000 pounds of soap chips, and 336,778,000 pounds of other kinds of hard soap. The production of soft soap as reported in 1914 was 57,002,000 pounds, valued at $1,697,424, and in 1909, 60,037,000 pounds, valued at $1,269,187. In addition, there were reported special soap articles, such as soaps, for technical purposes and liquid soap, to the value of $832,654 in 1914, and $706,177 in 1909.

Of the 513 establishments reported for 1914, 93 were located in New York, 58 in Pennsylvania, 44 in Massachusetts, 42 in Ohio, 33 in Illinois, 31 in California, 28 in New Jersey, 20 in Missouri, 18 in Rhode Island, 16 in Michigan, 14 in Wisconsin, 13 in Indiana, 12 in Connecticut, 11 in Minnesota, 9 in Iowa, 7 in Tennessee, 7 in Texas, 6 in Louisiana, 5 in Kansas, 5 in Washington, 4 in Georgia, 4 in Kentucky, 4 in Maine, 4 in Maryland, 4 in Oregon, 3 in Colorado, 3 in Oklahoma, 2 in Nebraska, 2 in New Hampshire, 2 in Utah, and 1 each in Alabama, Arizona, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, and Vermont.

FEDERAL CHEMICAL CO. PAYS BACK TAXES

By paying $2,500 the Federal Chemical company of Columbia, Tenn. has settled the case pending against them in the courts for back taxes. The payment covers principal, interest, penalties, and attorneys fees.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Johnson-Enderle-Pauly company have opened the eighth in their chain of drug stores recently at the corner of Florissant and College avenues. The company plans to open the ninth store shortly in South St. Louis.

Heavy Chemical Markets

DULLEST WEEK OF YEAR IN CHEMICALS

Consumers Exchanging Stocks in Hand and Tempting Reductions in Prices Bring Few Bids—Second Hands Selling Below Manufacturers—Large Exports of Soda Ash

Accepting the views of most dealers, the interval since our last report was about the dullest week of the year for business in heavy industrial chemicals. Tempting reductions on many items met with no enthusiastic response from the buying element, who, evidently, are playing more of a waiting game than ever. An impression that has gained some credence in the trade is that manufacturing consumers of chemicals are not only waiting for more favorable prices, but are, in many cases, exchanging the commodities in which they are long.

It is a well known fact that during the rapid advances of chemical values last fall many consumers overbought heavily, and many have a surplus of some chemical or another in stock. In extending the helping hand to fellow consumers the basis of exchange is near the contract price and consequently much lower than the price they would be forced to pay for the same chemicals in the open market. The dull summer months can easily be bridged in this manner as their requirements are not large and in the meantime they are helping to establish lower values through their absence from the market.

No gains were noted in any of the chemicals here listed. A few of the items showed a little strength, but the majority continued easy, while in some net losses were recorded. The important changes are described below.

Acids—Quotations in the open gave evidence of a slight trace of weakness in some acids during the week. Offers of muriatic, nitric and sulphuric were heard at quotations slightly under those listed below. The following represents the average asking price though subject to shading to firm bids for two or more car load lots. Muriatic acid 2½c @ 2¾c a pound for 18 degrees; 2¾c @ 3c for 20 degrees and 3c @ 3¼c for 22 degrees. On contracts for 66 degrees 93 per cent are offered at $30.00 a cars a month 2⅜c @ 2½c is quoted. Nitric acid, 36 degrees is offered at 6½c @ 7c; 38 degrees, at 7c @ 7½c; 40 degrees, at 7½c @ 8c a pound; 42 degrees, at 8c @ 8½c a pound. Sulphuric acid is held at 1½c @ 2c a pound for 60 degrees and 2c @ 2½c a pound for 66 degrees. Contracts for 66 degrees 93 per cent are offered at $30.00 a ton, and for 96 per cent $35.00 a ton.

Alums—Second hand sellers are under manufacturers prices for potassium alums, asking from 6½c to 7c a pound while leading manufacturers are quoting 8c to 9c a pound. Ammonium alum was firm at $4 per hundred for lump and $4.10 for ground in car load lots. Aluminum sulphate was held at $3.50 to $4.50 for the low grade and $4 to $6 for the high grade per hundred pounds.

Bleaching Powder—This article was rather inactive during the week and domestic drums were reduced in some hands to 5c a pound, though 5½c was generally quoted, while export drums remained fairly steady at 7c @ 7½c a pound. Contracts over next year are 2½c a pound and on nearer deliveries around 3c a pound.

Calcium Chloride—Manufacturers are reported sold out until next October. Quotations on small irregular lots are 1¼c @ 1½c a pound for the solid and 1½c @ 1¾c a pound for granulated. Dealers are quoting prices at about ½c a pound higher.

Copper Sulphate (Blue Vitriol)—Leading producers are asking 10c a pound in car lots and 10¼c a pound in less. Business is reported quiet and some dealers are said to be offering at 8½c for prompt shipment.

Potassium Bichromate—A change was noted in the views of some producers, who are again quoting on deliveries over the balance of the year, though spot offers in the same hands are equal, namely, 47c @ 48c a pound according to quantity. In second hands quotations were lower at 39c @ 40c a pound.

Potash, Caustic—German caustic, 88-92 per cent, was more or less nominal at 95c @ $1.05 a pound; the American product ranged from 83c to 90c a pound according to seller. The lower 70-75 per cent is 55c a pound. Demand for this article is quiet and values did not follow the lift in the quotations of the basic salt.

Potassium Chlorate—The firm tone that developed in the brisk buying move of a week or two back, did not hold. The weakness noticeable in the last interval was more pronounced and 46c a pound was touched though most sellers are asking 48c @ 50c a pound. Producers are asking 70c a pound in the open market.

Potassium Prussiate—The unsettled conditions in the yellow prussiate and the persistent downward tendency, are apparently re-acting on the red prussiate which was said to have been offered at 3c a pound. Demands for both products are small and no doubt the low prices are made to tempt the buyer. The yellow is quoted as low as $1 a pound.

Saltpeter—Producers seem again in control of the market and saltpeter is firm at 27c @ 28c a pound. Most of the stocks held by second hands have been absorbed and very little was reported offered at cut rates.

Soda Ash—Trading was quiet though prices for the inside figure held at 2½c a pound for the light 58 per cent. There were several orders in the market for the dense, but the bid was too low as most dealers are holding at 3¼c a pound. Over 500 tons were exported in the week. Contract deliveries are quoted at 1¼c @ 1½c a pound, basis of 48 per cent.

Sodium Bichromate—Prices have gradually fallen until spot and future deliveries are about the same. Contract prices for long term deliveries are quoted at 26c a pound by some producers and spot goods at 60c a pound. On the other hand offers are had at 28c @ 29c a pound for spot and for the balance of the year. No quotations were heard from second hand dealers under the last mentioned prices.

Soda, Caustic—A loss was sustained in values and 4c a pound was quoted as against the former price of 4½c. Later offers at 4c were said to have been met with a bid of 3¾c. Yearly contracts are at 2½c a pound on a basis of 60 per cent, ½c a pound less on longer term deliveries.

Sodium Prussiate—The quiet tone continues and further reductions were noted in some quarters. The average quotations range from 80c to 90c a pound, but some offers were said to have been made at 76c a pound.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—The Central Laboratories Company has been incorporated to do a chemical, mechanical and manufacturing business, etc., with capital of $3,000, which is distributed among L. McKenzie, L. G. Zimmer, T. E. Derge, W. W. Schwahn, Henry A. Droege and Arthur Branstad.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS

METAL LEAF—Metal leaf imported here from the Metallpapier Bronzefarben Blattmetallwerke of Munich, Germany, was the subject of a decision handed down by General Appraiser Fischer. He finds that this merchandise was not undervalued when entered at this port. The prices as fixed by Judge Fischer read as follows: "Alum leaf, 5½ inch, entered at 1.90 marks per package of 500 leaves. Comp. leaf, 5½ inch, entered at 2.60 marks per package of 500 leaves. Silver leaf, 3¼ inch, entered at 2.40 marks per package of 500 leaves. Alum leaf, 6 inch, entered at 2.35 marks per package of 500 leaves; ditto, 4¼ inch, entered at 2 marks per package of 500 leaves. Add cases. Less freight. No advance."

MICROSCOPES—Sussfeld, Lorsch & Co. won before the Board of General Appraisers in a decision lowering the duty on a wide variety of magnifying and reading glasses, invoiced as "pocket microscopes," "loupes," "pocket magnifiers," "linen provers" or "comptehls," "Coddington magnifiers," "floroscopes" or "combination microscopes," "tripod microscopes," "hand magnifiers" or "reading glasses." All of these articles were assessed for duty as optical instruments at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 93 of the tariff act of 1913. The importer claimed that these articles should have been classified as microscopes, with duty at 25 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 94. Judge Sullivan finds that all of the articles should have been taxed at the lower rate as microscopes.

Color and Dyestuff Markets

NUMEROUS INQUIRIES BUT FEW SALES

Arrival of Deutschland Topic of All Conversation, But Has as Yet No Effect on Dyestuff Market—Opinions Differ on Value of New Tariff

Interesting events are crowding the dyestuffs market these days, but overshadowing them all for the moment, is the arrival of the German submarine with a cargo of aniline dyes. The immediate effect of this upon the dye world will depend largely upon the amount carried, which is variously estimated at from 100 to 750 tons, and the choiceness of the assortment. Should it approximate the latter quantity and consist of rare and popular colors now exhausted, the shipment would go a long way towards relieving the present dire needs of the textile and other dye consuming trades. A hundred tons or so would barely make an impression, while an assortment of colors with which the market is, or can be supplied, either in aniline or vegetable dyestuffs, would have a most depressing influence upon an already declining market. It may make itself felt in the prices of anilines now held by the speculator, or in the prices of anilines offered from the stocks of consumers. In regard to the latter, mid-season invoicing has revealed a surplus of certain aniline shades and colors which are now being offered to the highest bidders, instead of at fixed values.

The dyestuff section providing for an import duty on intermediate and finished colors as contained in the omnibus revenue bill, passed the House of Representatives with that bill without any changes in the original reading. An amendment raising the specific duty on intermediates from 2½ cents a pound to 3¾ cents and on finished colors from 5 cents to 7½ cents was defeated. Trade interests view the specific duties imposed from different angles. One point brought out is that the law would give no material assistance to manufacturers of those dyes difficult to produce and of higher values, but would give an impetus, rather, to the production of such dyes that have been manufactured right along even in competition with foreign makers.

Stock taking, evidently, has also disclosed a shortage in some dyestuffs as well as a surplus, which may account for the numerous inquiries received lately. Actual trading was again quiet but dealers are in hopes that with the approach of the manufacturing season the inquiries would soon turn into orders. A few items strengthened their position somewhat, but the declining tendencies that have characterized the market lately, were again apparent in further reductions on others. All dealers did not meet the reductions outright but it was intimated that firm bids would meet with considerable shading from these holders. Chemical, mordants, quoted in detail under heavy chemicals, were, in most instances easier. A description of some of the important items follow:

Aniline Oil—Under competitive selling aniline oil suffered further losses during the week and spot and contract prices are about equal. Spot offers were heard as low as 40 cents a pound. Some manufacturers also reduced contract prices to those figures though apparently not anxious for business. Aniline salts were also reduced by some holders to around 62c a pound for spot.

Albumen—Egg albumen is quoted at 76c @ 78c a pound, but there are some sellers said to be shading to import costs, about 73c @ 75c a pound. Blood albumen was firm at 35c @ 37c a pound.

Archil Extract—Prices have not varied from last quotations. No great amount of business was reported, but stocks continue low and prices range from 40c for the double extract to 45c @ 50c for the concentrated.

Cochineal—Slow movement of stocks on hand has induced reductions in some quarters to 75c @ 80c a pound for the different grades of gray and blacks. Teneriffe grades continue high on increased cost in the producing country.

Cutch—Inquiries have been good and prices have been maintained at former quotations of from 12c to 15c a pound for boxes and bales. Dealers are looking forward to an increased demand during the coming season and are holding their stocks in anticipation.

Divi-Divi—Quotations range from $48 to $55 a ton. Arrivals have been quite free of late, and prices were a little easier. The past week brought in about 250 tons.

Gambier—Market conditions for gambier are changing with the easier conditions abroad. Common gambier to arrive has been quoted in some quarters at 7½c @ 8c a pound for shipment, and 11c for spot. Cubes No. 1 are at 17c a pound to arrive and 18½c for spot.

Indigo—Prices for natural were stationary at inside figures of $3.20 a pound for Bengal, $2.40 for Guatemala, and the same for Kurpahs, and 98c for Madras. Synthetic was offered at from $1.50 a pound up. Imports of natural indigo were in large quantity, over 100,000 pounds having arrived during the week.

Logwood—Large arrivals and large stocks in reserve have held logwood at the easier position last noted. Several large quantities were offered at $45 a ton. Logwood chips were lower at 6c @ 8c a pound. Firm offers are had of 51 degree extract at 32c a pound on contract and 37c for spot, while other offers were reported as slightly lower. Solid extract is obtainable at 63c a pound. Hematine extract was also lower, 40c @ 42c a pound being near the inside figure for spot. Hematine crystals might have been called firm at 85c @ 90c a pound for spot. Crystals of foreign make were offered at the first mentioned price.

Nigrosin—Prevailing prices are around $1.35 @ $1.45 a pound for spirit soluble and from $1.50 to $1.75 a pound for water soluble. There are other dealers who are asking as high as $2.45 a pound for what is claimed a superior article.

Osage Orange Extract—Quite a reduction was announced in prices following a lack of demand and inability to dispose of stocks on hand. Manufacturers are now quoting 30c a pound for the powdered and 15c for the paste.

Sumac—Prices dropped several dollars a ton on small business and considerable arrivals. The asking is in the vicinity of $65 @ $68 a ton to arrive and up to $72 a ton for spot, for Sicily and $45 a ton for Virginia. The extract was also offered at lower figures by some dealers who are quoting 7½c @ 9c a pound.

SHORTAGE OF DYESTUFFS IN FRANCE

Consul John Edward Jones, reporting from Lyons, said, regarding the shortage of dyestuff supplies:

"Possibly of greater import than any one factor in the conduct of the silk industry has been the matter of dyestuff supplies. Even today the situation is acute, and all the stocks that had been seized by the Government at the outbreak of the war and distributed under the direction of the Minister of War are now practically exhausted, and, while several organizations created research bureaus for the creation of dyestuff factories and substitutes for the German products, no material progress was made, and therefore the outlook in this respect is not very bright for the coming year. Should the war last much longer there is no doubt that the United States will have to furnish all the dyes or ingredients necessary for the few colors that are now being used in the Lyons silk industry.

NEW CONCERN TO MAKE LOGWOOD EXTRACT

The Logwood Products Corporation, a concern recently incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, is erecting a large extract factory in the center of the logwood districts of the West Indies. Jose F. Farias, president of the company, with offices at 115 Broadway, said that the plant is expected to be completed and in operation by the end of September. Mr. Farias said that the company had extensive holdings of logwood and that the products of the plant would be a standard liquid extract and hematine crystals. All of the machinery and other equipments, with the exception of the last consignment which had just left this port, are already on the spot.

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P. bbls.	lb.	.65	— .85
Acetone	lb.	.40	— .41
Acetphenetidin	lb.	24.00	—24.75
Aconitine, ½ oz.	ea.	—	— 1.60
Agar Agar	lb.	.48	— .58
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	2.64	— 2.66
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.66	— 2.68
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.68	— 2.70
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.54	— .56
188 proof	gal.	.55	— .57
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.63	— .64
97 p. c.	gal.	.68	— .70
Purified	gal.	1.00	— 1.04
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	.65	— .69
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28	— .29
Sweet	lb.	.25	— .30
Meal	lb.	.28	— .30
Aloin	lb.	.87	— .95
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Metallic	lb.	1.62	— 1.65
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	.27	— .32
Ambergris, black	oz.	12.00	—14.75
Grey	oz.	22.50	—28.00
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.63	— .88
Benzoate	lb.	5.20	— 5.70
Bichromate, C.P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bromide	lb.	—	— 2.50
Carb. Dom.	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.28	— .32
Fluoride	lb.	.47	— .52
Hypophosphite	lb.		— 1.85
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	4.15	— 4.20
Molybdate	lb.		— 5.50
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.19	— .19¼
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28	— .30
Gran.	lb.	.28	— .30
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Persulphate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Sulphate	lb.	.05	— .12
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.40	— 5.50
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.15	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.25	— .26
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent			
Free sulphur	lb.	.48	— .49
Crimson	lb.	.72	— .76
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	30.00	—32.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Argols	lb.	.17	— .19
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	.50	— .55
St. Vincent, bbls.	lb.	.07	— .07½
Arsenic, red	lb.	.55	— .60
White	lb.	.06¼	— .06½
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	60.00	—65.00
Sulphate	oz.	55.00	—60.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.22	— .25
Barium Carb., prec.	lb.	.15	— .25
Caustic Hydrate, C.P.	lb.		— .20
Chlorate	lb.		—
Nitrate	lb.	.15	— .16
Peroxide	lb.	.30	— .35
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.80	— 1.90
St. Thomas	gal.	2.90	— 3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	lb.		—
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.		— .23
Wood bbls.	gal.		— .26
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.80	— .85
90 per cent.	gal.	.75	— .76
Benzonaphthol	oz.	2.70	— 2.90
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.85	— 1.95
Beta Naphtol	lb.	1.28	— 1.35
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.90
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— 3.75
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Tannate	lb.		— 3.50
Valerate	lb.		— 5.50
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Subgallate	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Subnitrate	lb.	3.10	— 3.15
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulph.)			
Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Bordeaux, Mixture-paste	lb.	.03½	— .06
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07	— .09
Bromine, bulk, technical		—	— 2.50
U. S. P.		—	— 2.60
Burgundy, Pitch	lb.	.04¼	— .05
Imported	lb.	.20	— .25
Cadmium Bromide	lb.		— 4.25
Iodide	lb.		— 5.25
Metal sticks	lb.		— 1.90
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk	lb.	—	—17.00
Bromide	oz.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated	lb.	10.25	—10.30
Phosphate	lb.	17.50	—17.55
Sulphate	lb.	18.80	—18.85
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	.76	— .78
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	—	— 1.48
Camphor, Am., refined, bbls. bk.	lb	.52	— 52½
Squares of 4 ounces	lb.	.53	— .53½
16's in 1 lb. carton	lb	54½	— .55
24's in 1 lb. cartons	lb.	.55	— 55½
32's, in 1 lb. cartons	lb.	.55	— .55½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	52½	— .53
Japan, refined, 2½ lb. slabs.	lb.	.52	— .55
Monobromated	lb.	3.65	— 3.75
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Powdered	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Russian	lb.	10.00	—10.50
Powdered	lb.	10.00	—10.25
Caramel	lb.	.45	— .50
Carbon Dioxide	lb.	.07	— .08
Bisulphide	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Castoreum	lb.	10.00	—10.25
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.55	— .58
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04¼	— .05¼
Heavy	lb.	.03½	— .05
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	1.36	— 2.05
Charcoal Willow, pow'd	lb.	.04	— .05
Wood, powd.	lb.	.03¼	— .05
Chlorine liquid	lb.	.15	— .24
Chloroform	lb.	.59	— —
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.25	— 6.45
Cinchonidine, Alk.	oz.	1.07	— 1.15
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	Nominal	
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.20	— .29
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	.15	— .23
Cinnabar	lb.	1.95	— 2.05
Civet	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Cobalt, powd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.42	— .46
Oleate	oz.	.82	— .95
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk,	oz.	4.25	— 4.50
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.		— 1.55
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.42	— .43
Cases, fingers	lb.	.43	— .44
Boxes	lb.	.44	— .45
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	8.50	— 8.60
Ounces	oz.	6.35	— 8.40
Eighths	oz.	6.55	— 8.60
Phosphate	oz.	6.35	— 6.55
Sulphate	oz.	6.75	— 6.95
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.33	— .37
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	.39	— .44
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.22	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .29
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.60	— .65
Spanish Apples	lb.		—
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Sulphate	lb.	.10	— .11
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.		— 1.50
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	9.75	—10.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.		— .44½
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.		— .44
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	4.00	— 7.00
Creosote carbonate	lb.		—
Cresol, U.S.P.	gal.	1.35	— 1.45
Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste	lb.	.30	— .32
Jewelers large	lb.	.65	— .71
Small	lb.	.52	— .53
French	lb.	.30	— .31
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.12	— 13
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	— .09½
Corn, bgs.	lb.	3.30	— 3.40
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Dragons Blood Mass.	lb.	.25	— .63
Reeds	lb.	.80	— .84
Emetine, Alk., 15-gr. vial	ea.	3.70	— 3.75
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph).			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.73	— .76
Spanish	lb.	.75	— .79
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.15	— .20
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	— .27
Washed	lb.	.18	— .26
Eucalyptol	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Formaldehyde	lb.	.13	— .14
Fuller's Earth, powd.	100 lbs.	.80	— 1.05
Gelatin, silver	lb.	.85	— .90
Gold	lb.		—
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.47	— 2.53
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	.48	— .48½
Drums and bbls. added.			
C.P. in cans	lb.	.49	— .49½
Dynamite, drums included.	lb.	.45	— .47
Saponification, loose	lb.	.34½	— .36
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.30½	— .33
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	lb.	3.45	— 3.70
Goa Powder	lb.		— 2.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	—	— —
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	—	—13.75
Carbonate	oz.	—	
Salicylate	oz.	1.55	— 1.80
Guarana	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	— .20
Haarlem Oil	gross	2.55	— 2.60
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.80	— .85
Hops, N. Y., 1915, prime	lb.	.25	— .27
Pacific Coast, 1915, prime.	lb.	.19	— .20
Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	6.50	—18.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Ichthyol	lb.		—
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.		— 5.00
Crystals	lb.		— 5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Perchloride	lb.	.17	— .22
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18	— .22
Isinglass, American	lb.	.75	— .80
Russian	lb.	5.60	— 6.10
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Kaolin	lb.	.02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.18½	— .20
Lanolin, hydrous	lb.	.85	— .95
Anhydrous	lb.	1.00	— 1.35
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Licorice, mass, Syrian	lb.	.18	— .19
Stick, bdls., Corigliano	lb.	.29	— .49
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Carbonate	lb.	.97	— .98
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
London Purple	lb.		—
Lupulin, U.S.P.	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Regular	lb.	1.70	— 1.95
Lycopodium	lb.	3.55	— 3.70
Magnesium Carbonate, cs.	lb.	.19	— .21
Glycerophosphate	lb.	4.40	— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Peroxide	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Salicylate	lb.	Nominaal	
Sulphate, Epsom Salts,			
Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.00
Manganese Glycerophos.	lb.		— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate	lb.		— .45
Manna, large flake	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Small flake	lb.	.80	— .85
Sorts	lb.	.37	— .39
Menthol Japanese	lb.	2.85	— 3.05
Recryst	lb.	4.75	— 4.85
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	83.00	—84.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.18
Iodide, green	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red	lb.	—	— 4.10
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.20
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .58
Powdered	lb.	—	— .60
Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	—	— .61
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— .83
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.36
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.28
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.23
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.49
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.59
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.59
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.64
Methylene Blue	lb.	14.75	—15.00
Metol	lb.	—	— —
Milk, powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Mirbane Oil, drums	lb.	.31	— .32

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages—*Cont.*

Morphine, sulphate, bulk	oz.	5.35	— 5.50
1-oz. vials	oz.	5.55	— 5.60
¼-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes	oz.	5.75	— 5.80
⅛-oz. vials, 1-oz boxes	oz.	5.80	— 5.85
Diacetyl hydrochloride	lb.	6.70	— 7.30
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.10	— .11
Irish	lb.	.08	— .14
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	8.05	— 8.50
Tonquin	oz.	13.05	—15.00
Grain, Cab	lb.	12.00	—12.10
Tonquin	oz.	16.00	—19.05
Druggists	lb.	16.00	—16.50
Synthetic	lb.	8.50	— 9.10
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.10½	— .11
Balls	lb.	.10½	— .11
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate	lb.	.22	— .23
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.07	— .07¾
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .13
Opium, cases	lb.	—	—11.40
Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—11.45
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—12.50
Granular	lb.	—	—12.50
Orthoform	oz.		— 1.35
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.		— 1.50
Papain	lb.	3.30	— 3.50
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	2.50	— 3.00
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.32	— .33
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.	lb.	.03½	— .04½
Cream	lb.	.05¼	— .05¾
Lily white	lb.	.07½	— .08¼
Snow white	lb.	.11½	— .11⅞
Phenolphthalein	lb.	18.00	—20.00
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— .80
Red	lb.	—	— 1.00
Pilocarpine	oz.	18.00	—20.00
Piperidine	oz.	.85	— .90
Piperin	oz.	.55	— .60
Podophyllin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.70	— 2.80
Poppy Heads	lb.	.70	— .80
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Bicarb	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Bisulphate	lb.	.50	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide (bulk gran.)	lb.	—	— 3.50
Citrate, bulk	lb.	1.70	— 1.72
Cyanide Mixture	lb.	.37	— .38
Glycerophosphate	lb.	2.05	— 2.10
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.50	— 1.52
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.90	— 3.95
Iodophosphate	oz.		— .25
Nitrate (Saltpeter)	lb.	.27	— .28
Permanganate	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.60	— .75
Tartrate, pow'd	lb.	.75	— .85
Pumice Stone, pow'd	lb.	.02	— .03
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.		— 2.50
Quassia chips	lb.	.13	— .13½
Rasped	lb.	.11	— .11½
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .12½
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .76
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .77
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .80
Second hands	oz.	.69	— .70
Amsterdam	oz.	.50	— 2.25
German	oz.	.50	— 2.25
Java	oz.	.50	— 2.25
Resorcin crystals	lb.	—	—20.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.		— .35½
Rose Water, triple dist., dem.	lb.	.60	— .61
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .04
Saccharin	lb.	16.00	—16.50
Second hands	lb.	—	— —
Safrol	lb.	.30	— .31
Salicin, bulk	lb.	9.50	— 9.90
Salol, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.75
Second hands	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Sandalwood	lb.	.10	— .15
Ground	lb.	.12	— .18
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	35.00	—41.00
Powdered	lb.	36.00	—42.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.45	— 2.70
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 2.95
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	—	— .27¼
Silver Chloride	oz.	.60	— .61
Nitrate	oz.	.38¼	— .40¼
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.40	— .41
Oxide	oz.	.96	— 1.00
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.15	— .15½
Marseilles, white	lb.	.11	— .12
Green, pure	lb.	.14	— .15
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .27
Mottled, pure	lb.	.10	— .12
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .09½
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Cacodylate	oz.	1.95	— 2.10
Citrate	lb.	.64	— .65
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	5.85	— 6.00
Bicarb, English	lb.	.03½	— .04
Amer., f.o.b. works	lb.	.02	— .03
Bromide	lb.	—	— 2.00
Glycerophosphate crystals	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	.81	— .83
Iodide	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Nitrate, technical	100 lbs.	—	— 3.80
U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .04½
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .06
Recrystallized	lb.	.09	— .12
Dried	lb.	.20	— .28
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .05½
Salicylate	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Sulphate, U. S. P. (Glauber Salts)	lb.	.06	— .07
Tungstate	lb.		— 1.50
Spermaceti	lb.	.23½	— .26
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.48	— .52
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.46	— .50
Ether Comp.	lb.		— 1.65
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	2.25	— 2.28
Potato	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Powdered	lb.	.06¼	— .06½
Rice	lb.	.11½	— .12
Wheat	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Storax, liquid	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Strontium Acetate	lb.		— 1.25
Bromide	lb.	2.50	— 3.52
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Nitrate	lb.	.48	— .50
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk	oz.		— 1.08
Powder	oz		— 1.05
Glycerophosphate	oz.		— 2.65
Sulphate	oz.	.90	— .95
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.20	— .22
Sulphonal	oz.	.50	— 1.15
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.50	—14.50
Sulphur, Coml	100 lbs.	1.35	— 1.60
Flour	100 lbs.	2.10	— 2.50
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.30	— 2.70
Roll	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.25
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	— .35
Washed	lb.	.08	— .10
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.02	— .04
Purified	lb.	.12	— .15
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.03½	— .04
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.20	— .25
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.		— .75
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.61	— .63
Casks	lb.	.55	— .56
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.50	— .54
Terpineol	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Thymol, crystals	lb.	10.00	—10.50
Iodide	oz.	.61	— .62
Tin, crystals	lb.	.30	— .30½
Bichloride	lb.	.17½	— .18
Oxide	lb.	.46	— .51
Toluol, pure	gal.	4.00	— 4.50
Commercial	gal.	3.50	— 4.00
Turmeric	lb.		—
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Artificial	lb.	.11	— .12
Spirits, See Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	lb.	.57	— .59
Witch Hazel Ext., d'ble dist., bbl.	gal.	.53	— .56
Gran.	lb.	.22	— .25
Med.	lb.	.30	— .35
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.24	— .27
Chloride	lb.	.17¼	— .18
Iodide	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Metallic, C.P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide	lb.	.15	— .18
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.		— 3.25
C.P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.07	— .08

Acids

Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg.	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.45	— .50
Benzoic, from gum ex Toluol	lb.	6.85	— 7.00
Boric, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.11¼	— .12¼
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .12½
Butyric, Tech., 60 per cent.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Camphoric	lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Carbolic, cryst. U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.55	— .60
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.72	— .75
5-lb. cans	lb.	.71	— .74
Cinnamic	lb.	4.90	— 6.20
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.30
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	— .67
Powder	lb.	—	— .67½
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent.	gal.	.75	— 1.20
Chromic, 85 per cent	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
Formic, Conc.	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.25	— 1.26
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp.g. 1.150	oz.	.22	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.		— 2.45
Dilute	lb.	.87	— 1.00
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Hypophosphorous, 50%	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
U.S.P., 10%	lb.	.40	— .45
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, C.P.	lb.	.05½	— .06¼
Nitric, C.P.	lb.	.06½	— .07
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.17½	— .20
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic, Cryst, casks	lb.	.70	— .72
Palmitic, Tech.	lb.	.55	— .60
Picric, kegs	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Phosphoric	lb.	.30	— .34
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	2.75	— 2.90
Crystal, bottles	lb.	2.75	— 2.90
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.15	— .18
Crude	gal.	.25	— .30
Salicylic	lb	2.25	— 3.00
Stearic	lb.	.14	— .16
Sulphuric, C. P.	lb.	.05	— .07
Sulphurous, U.S.P.	lb.	.12	— .14
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Tartaric Crystals	lb.		— .66
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.		— .65
Trichloracetic	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
Valeric	lb.	2.40	— 2.90

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	—	—15.00
Artificial	lb.	—	— 8.00
Amber, crude	lb.	—	— —
Rectified	lb.	—	— —
Anise	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Bay	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Bergamot	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Synthetic	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Cade	lb.	.50	— .60
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs.	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.15	— .18
Japanese, white	lb.	.20	— .22
Capsicum, oleo-resin	lb.	4.55	— 5.00
Caraway	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cassia, 75@80 p. c. tech.	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Lead Free	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.75	— .80
Cedar Wood	lb.	.15	— .16
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	18.00	—18.25
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.54	— .56
Java	lb.	.90	— .95
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Bottles	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Copaiba	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Coriander	lb.	35.00	—50.00
Cubebs	lb.	3.25	— 3.40
Cumin	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Erigeron	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.70	— .80
California	lb.	—	— —
Fennel, sweet	lb.	4.40	— 4.50
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Turkish	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Gingergrass	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Ginger	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Hemlock	lb.	.50	— .60
Juniper Berries, Twice rect.	lb.	6.50	— 6.70
Twice rect. Wood	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Lavender flowers	lb.	4.00	— 4.20
Spike	lb.	1.20	— 1.45
Garden	lb.	.60	— 80
Lemon	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Lemongrass	lb.	.80	— .85
Limes, distilled	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
Linaloe	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Malefern	lb.	7.20	— 8.00
Mustard, natural	lb.	19.00	—21.00
Artificial	lb.	19.00	—20.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	—	—58.00
Petale	lb.	—	—64.00
Artificial	lb.	24.00	—30.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.20	— 2.70
Sweet, W. Indian	lb.	2.60	— 2.65

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-*Cont.*

Italian, sweet	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Origanum	lb.	.18	— .24
Patchouli	lb.	15.25	—18.00
Pennyroyal	lb	1.65	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Peppermint, tins	lb	1.80	— 1.85
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	2.95	— 3.25
French	lb.	6.10	— 6.60
Pimento	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Pine Needles	lb.	.85	— .90
Rhodium	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Rose, Natural	oz.	14.00	—14.25
Synthetic	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
Rosemary, French	lb.	.70	— .80
Safrol	lb	.40	— .43
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	7.00	— 7.20
West Indian	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.70	— .85
Artificial	lb.	.27	— .29
Savin	lb.		—
Spearmint	lb.	1.70	—1.75
Spruce	lb.	.50	— .60
Tansy	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
White, French	lb.	1.45	— 1.70
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.45	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	4.95	— 5.40
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Synthetic	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.15	— 2.20
Wormwood	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	15.00	—24.00
Manila	lb.	28.00	—35.00
Artificial	lb.	20.00	—25.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.62	— .65
South American	lb.	.65	— .66
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.50	— 5.55
Oregon	gal.	.75	— .90
Peru	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Tolu	lb.	.39	— .40

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.30	— .33
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	— .20
Blackberry, of Root	lb.	.06	— .08
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.17	— .19
of Tree	lb.	.10	— .10½
Buckthorn	lb.	.40	— .42
Calisaya	lb.	.19	— .28
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.08	— .10
Cascarilla quills	lb.	.25	— .26
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.30	— .31
Broken	lb.	.25	— .26
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	.30	— .31
Broken	lb.	.25	— .25½
Loxa, pale, bs	lb.	.25	— .25½
Powdered, bxs.	lb.	.18	— .18½
Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	.15	— .17½
Condurango	lb.	.24	— .27
Coto	lb.	—	— —
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	— .08½
Cramp	lb.	.06	— .08
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	— .07½
Elm, grinding	lb.	.14	— .16
Select, bdls.	lb.	.18	— .19
Ordinary	lb.	.14	— .15
Hemlock	lb.	.05	— .06
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	— .06
Mezereon	lb.	.26	— .29
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.03	— .04
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04	— .04½
Sweet	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Trieste	lb.	.10	— .11
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.10	— .12
Northern	lb.	.10	— .11
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	— .27
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
Quebracho	lb.	.50	— .50½
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	— .16
Select	lb.	.15	— .16
Simaruba	lb.	.15	— .17
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	— .08½
Cut	lb.	.11	— .12
Crushed	lb.	.10	— .11
Tonga	lb.	.40	— .41
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.25	— .32
of Tree	lb.	.12	— .14
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.12	— .15
White Pine	lb.	.04½	— .05
White Poplar	lb.	.04	— .04½
Wild Cherry	lb.	.05	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03½	— .04½

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.21	— .25
St. Ignatius	lb.	.18	— .21
St. John's Bread	lb.	.04	— .04½
Tonka, Angostura	lb	.80	— .83
Para	lb.	.50	— .55
Surinam	lb.	.70	— .75
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.50	— 6.00
Cuts	lb.	3.75	— 3.85
South American	lb.	3.20	—3.45
Tahiti, white label	lb.		—
Green label	lb.	1.60	— 1.70

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.42	— .44
XX	lb.	.47	— .49
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .49
Fish	lb.	.05	— .06
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.12	— .13
Juniper	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Laurel	lb.	.05½	— .06
Poke	lb.	.10	— .12
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11	— .13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.07	— .09
Sloe	lb.	.68	— .75
Sumac	lb.		— .04

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.70	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .85
Borage	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Calendula	lb.	.70	— .75
Chamomile, German	lb.		—
Hungarian	lb.	.69	— .75
Belgian	lb.	.50	— .58
Roman	lb.	.40	— .50
Spanish	lb.	.59	— .62
Clover Tops	lb.	.18	— .21
Dogwood	lb.	.13	— .14
Elder	lb.	.16	— .17
Insect, open	lb.		—
Closed	lb.		—
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.26½	— .28
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.40	— .44
Kousso	lb.		—
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.20	— .22
Select	lb.	.26	— .30
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.37	— .42
Malva	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Mullein	lb.		—
Orange	lb.	—	— 1.00
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05½	— .06
Patchouli	lb.	.36	— .40
Poppy, red	lb.	.45	— .49
Saffron, American	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Valencia	lb.	10.70	—10.75
Tilia (see Linden)			

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite, German	lb.	—	— —
Balmony	lb.	.05	— .08
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Belladonna	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.05½	— .07
Broom Tops	lb.	.09½	— .14
Buchu, short	lb.	1.19	— 1.20
Long	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Cannabis Indica	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Catnip	lb.	.07	— .11
Chestnut	lb.	.60	— .65
Chiretta	lb.	.22	— .23
Coca, Huanuco	lb.		—
Truxillo	lb.	.36	— .41
Coltsfoot	lb.	.59	— .60
Conium	lb.	.20	— .21
Corn Silk	lb.	.09	— .09½
Damiana	lb	.13	— .13½
Deer Tongue	lb.	.07	— .08
Digitalis	lb.	.80	— .85
Dandelion	lb.	.18	— .20
Eucalyptus	lb.	.06	— .08
Euphorbia pilulifera	lb.	.28	— .29
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.07½	— .08
Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Lovage	lb.	.30	— .35
Henna	lb.	.15	— .17
Horehound	lb.	.21	— .30
Jaborandi	lb.	.18½	— .20
Laurel	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Life Everlasting	lb.	.05	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.23	— .25
Lobelia	lb.	.08	— .08½
Matico	lb.	.35	— .37
Marjoram, German	lb.	.35	— .40
French	lb.	.20	— .20½
Greek	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Spanish	lb.	.07¼	— .08
Pennyroyal	lb.	.05	— .05½
Peppermint, American	lb.	.16	— .17
German	lb.	.35	— .39
Pichi	lb.	.12	— .14
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08	— .10
Plantain	lb.	.10	— .11
Pulsatilla	lb	4.00	— 4.90
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.07	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Rosemary	lb.	.06	— .06½
Rue	lb.	.40	— .49
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	.55	— .55½
Rubbed	lb.	.50	— .51
Grinding	lb.	.40	— .42
Greek	lb.	.09	— .09½
Spanish	lb.	.07½	— .08
Savory	lb.	.20	— .21
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75	— .80
Half leaf	lb.	.65	— .70
Siftings	lb.	.46	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Tinnevelly	lb.	.27	— .37
Pods	lb.	.22	— .25
Squaw Vine	lb.	.08	— .11
Skullcap	lb.	.15	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .21
Stramonium	lb.	.21	— .22
Tansy	lb.	.08	— .09½
Thyme	lb.	11	— .11½
Uva Ursi	lb.	.07	— .07½
Water Pepper	lb.	.06½	— .08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06	— .06½
Wintergreen	lb.	.07½	— .09½
Wormwood	lb.	.15	— .18
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	— .08

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.60	— .70
Powdered	lb.	—	— .65
German	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Alkanet	lb.	.85	— .90
Althea, cut	lb.	.55	— .60
Whole	lb.	.50	— .55
Angelica, American	lb.	.14	— .15
German	lb.	.20	— .24
Arnica	lb.	.61	— .74
Arrowroot, Am.	lb.	.07	— .07½
Bermuda	lb.	.41	— .46
St. Vincent	lb.	.07	— .07½
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.04½	— .05
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04½	— .05
Belladonna, German	lb.	2.25	— 2.45
Powdered			
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.10	— .10½
Beth	lb.	.20	— .24
Bitter	lb.	.22	— .23
Blueflag	lb.	.11	— .14
Bryonia	lb.	1.20	— 1.45
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.35	— .45
American	lb.	.30	— .35
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Unbleached	lb.	.21	— .24
Cohosh, black	lb.	.05	— .05½
Blue	lb.	.05	— .05½
Colchicum	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Colombo	lb.	.13	— .14
Comfrey, crushed	lb.	.15	— .17
Culver's	lb.	.09	— .10
Cranesbill	lb.	.05	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .13
Dandelion, German	lb.	.35	— .36
American	lb.	.32	— .34
Doggrass	lb.	1.40	— 1.48
Echinacea	lb.	.20	— .22
Elecampane	lb.	.11	— .12
Galangal	lb.	.15	— .17
Gelsemium	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Gentian	lb.	.22	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .27
Geranium	lb.	.06	— .08
Ginger, African	lb.	.08⅜	— .09
Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.17	— .17½
Bleached	lb.	.21	— .22
Ginseng, wild, Southern	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Northwestern	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Eastern	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Cultivated	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Golden Seal	lb.	4.45	— 4.60
Powdered	lb.	4.70	— 4.75
Goldthread (Coptis)	lb.	.40	— .55
Hellebore, white	lb.	.37	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .29
Black	lb.	.15	— .17
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Powdered	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Rio	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Jalap, whole	lb.	.11	— .15
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .16
Kava Kava	lb.	.18	— .21
Ladies' Slipper	lb.	.27	— .29

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages—*Cont.*

Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.55	— .59
Spanish, Powdered	lb.	.20	— .22
Selected	lb.	.22	— .27
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.50	— .54
Manaca	lb.	.30	— .41
Mandrake	lb.	.07	— .08½
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.12	— .16
Verona	lb.	.10	— .12
Finger	lb.	1.70	— 1.95
Pareira Brava	lb.	.25	— .29
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .57
Pink, true	lb.	.36	— .40
Pleurisy	lb.	.12	— .14
Poke	lb.	.04	— .07
Rhatany	lb.	.75	— .80
Rhubarb, Chinese	lb.	.80	— .82
High, dried	lb.	.20	— .22
Cuts	lb.	.59	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .25
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.38	— .40
Mexican	lb.	.12	— .13
Senega, Northern	lb.	.42	— .44
Southern	lb.	.59	— .60
Serpentaria	lb.	.32	— .36
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.10	— .12
Snake, Canada, natural	lb.	.20	— .25
Stripped	lb.	.21	— .26
Spikenard	lb.	.10	— .13
Squaw Vine	lb.	.08	— .10
Squill	lb.	.18	— .19
Stillingia	lb.	.05	— .06
Stone	lb.	.06	— .06½
Turkey Corn	lb.		—
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.35	— .40
True (Aletris)	lb.	.18	— .19
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.70	— .73
English	lb.		—
German	lb.		—
Japanese	lb.	.38	— .43
Veratrum Viride	lb.	.10	— .11
Vervain	lb.	.16	— .17
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12	— .15
Domestic	lb.		—
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.07	— .08

SEEDS

Angelica	lb.	.13½	— .14½
Anise, Levant	lb.	.12	— .12½
Spanish	lb.	.13	— .13½
Star	lb.	.24	— .25
Annatto	lb.	.18	— .20
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Dutch	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Smyrna	lb.		—
South American	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Caraway	lb.	.17½	— .18
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.85	— 1.25
Ceylon, green	lb.		— .50
Decorticated	lb.	.80	— .85
Celery	lb.	.20	— .21
Colchicum	lb.	1.03	— 1.05
Conium	lb.	.18	— .19
Coriander, natural	lb.	.05½	— .05½
Bleached, domestic	lb.	.06½	— .06¼
Cumin, Malta	lb.		—
Levant	lb.		—
Mogador	lb.		—
Morocco	lb.	.20	— .21
Dill	lb.	.09	— .10½
Fennel, German, large	lb.	.74	— .75
Italian	lb.	.15	— .16
Roumanian, small	lb.	.18	— .19
French	lb.	.15½	— .16
Flax, whole	bu.	2.35	— 2.40
Ground	lb.	.04¼	— .05
Foenugreek	lb.	.03½	— .03⅝
Domestic	lb.	.05	— .06
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Russian	lb.		
Henbane	lb.	.30	— .35
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.06	— .06½
Larkspur	lb.	.22	— .23
Lobelia	lb.	.26	— .29
Millet, natural	bu.	.02⅞	— .03
Hulled	lb.	.06½	— .06¼
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
California, brown	lb.	.13½	— .14
Sicily, brown	lb.	.13½	— .13¾
Dutch	lb.	.15	— .15½
English, yellow	lb.	.14	— .15½
German, yellow	lb.	Nominal	
Bombay	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Parsley	lb.	.21	— .22½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.27	— .27½
Turkish	lb.		—
Pumpkin	lb.	.11	— .11¼
Quince, select	lb.	.75	— .78
Rape, English	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Japanese	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.21¼	— .24½
Stavesacre	lb.	.45	— .47
Stramonium	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.		—
Kombe	lb.		—
Sunflower, large	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Small	lb.	.04¾	— .05
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Madras	lb.	.09¼	— .09½
China	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Worm, American	lb.	.09	— .09½
Levant	lb.	.99	— 1.00

GUMS

Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	— 1.08
Cape	lb.	.08½	— .13
Curacao, cases	lb.	.10	— .11½
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.22	— .23
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .36
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.30	— .36
Seconds	lb.	.28	— .30
Sorts, amber	lb.	.16½	— .17½
White	lb.	.27	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .29
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.45	— 1.70
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .38
Catechu	lb.		—
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.60	— .70
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Galbanum	lb.	.65	— .80
Gamboge	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Guaiac	lb.	.23	— .25
Hemlock	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Kino	lb.	.50	— .60
Locust	lb.	.30	— .32
Mastic	lb.	.41	— .45
Myrrh, select	lb.		— .25
Sorts	lb.	.20	— .21
Siftings	lb.	.19	— .20
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	17	— .19
Sorts	lb.	.14	— .14½
Tears	lb.	.13	— .16
Sandarac	lb.	.24	— .24½
Senegal, picked	lb.	.21	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.18	— .19
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .90
Thus, per bbl.	280 lbs.	8.50	— 9.50
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.40	— 2.65
Seconds	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Thirds	lb.		—
Turkey, firsts	lb.	Nominal	
Seconds	lb.	Nominal	
Thirds	lb.	Nominal	

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.21½	— .22
Bees, white	lb.	.47	— .54
Yellow, crude	lb.	.32	— .33
Refined	lb.	.36	— .40
Candelilla	lb.	.23	— .24
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.50	— .51
No. 1	lb.	.43	— .44
No. 2	lb.	.38	— .39
No. 3	lb.	.26½	— .27
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.10	— .14
White	lb.	.14	— .15
Japan	lb.	.15	— .15½
Montan, crude	lb.		— .30
Bleached	lb.		— .40
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.45	— .58
Green	lb.	.80	— .90
Refined, white	lb.		—
Refined, yellow	lb.		—
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.06½	— .12
Foreign	lb.		—

Heavy Chemicals

Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs.			—
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works 48 p.c. b.	100 lbs.		—
Alum, ammonia, ground 100 lbs.		4.10	— 5.00
Lump	00 lbs.	4.00	— 4.75
Powdered	100 lbs.		—
Alum, chrome	lb.	.40	— .45
Potash, ground	100 lbs.		— 8.10
Lump	100 lbs.		— 8.00
Powdered	100 lbs.		— 9.00
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	6.37	—
Alumina, Sulph., low	100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.50
High grade	100 lbs.	4.00	— 6.00
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.25	— .26
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb.	.05¾	— .06¼
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¼	— .03¾
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.08	— .09
Granulated, white	lb.	.09	— .10
Lump	lb.	.18	— .20
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.		— 3.75
Domestic	100 lbs.		— 3.75
Barium, chloride	100 lbs.	6.50	— 7.00
Dioxide	lb.		— — .36
Nitrate	lb.		— — .13
Barytes, floated, white	ton	40.00	—45.00
Off color	ton	15.00	—16.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p. c.	lb.	.05½	— .11
Calcium, Acetate, crude	100 lbs.	7.00	— 7.05
Carbide	100 lbs.		
Carbonate	lb.		— — —
Chloride, solid	100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.50
Granulated	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75
Sulphate			— — —
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.18	— .20
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.40	— .45
Subacetate (Verdigris)		.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .18
Copperas, f.o.b. work	100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.75
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.45	— 3.70
Refined	gal.	6.00	— 6.50
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.			
lb.		.05	— —
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.09	— —
52 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.10	— —
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.14	— —
White cryst	lb.	.16	— —
Broken Cakes	lb.		—
Granulated	lb.	.16	— —
Powdered	lb.	.17	— —
Arsenate	lb.	.08½	— .09
Nitrate	lb.	.15½	— .17
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd	lb.		— .07¼
Red, American	lb.		— .07¼
Foreign	lb.	.09	— .09½
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.		— .07
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.		— .08
English	lb.	.11½	— .12
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.		— .06¼
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.03	— .03½
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.04	— .04½
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.04½	— .05
Nitric acid,			
36 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¾	— —
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.08¼	— —
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.08½	— —
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09¼	— —
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	.07½	— —
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.08	— —
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.08¼	— —
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09¼	— —
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 2.00
True Dental	bbl.	2.00	— 2.25
Potash, Bichromate	lb.	.40	— .48
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.75	— 1.10
Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.83	— .92
Chlorate, cryst	lb.	.50	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .70
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	per ton	—	—325.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Yellow	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Saltpeter, crude	lb.		— — —
Refined	lb.	.27	— .28
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags	lb.	.02½	— .03¼
in bbls.	100 bbls.		— —
Bichromate	lb.	.28	— .32
Bisulphate	lb.		—
Carbonate, Sal.Soda, Am.	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.15
Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c. f.o.b. works, drums	100 lbs.	4.00	— 5.00
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.	lb.		— — —
Chlorate	lb.		— .35
Cyanide, bulk	lb.		— .40
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.70
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.		— — 3.80
Refined	lb.		— — .04½
Prussiate	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Silicate, 140 p.c.	lb.	.03¾	— .05
Silicate, liquid	lb.	.01	— .01½
Sulphate, Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.60	— .75
Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals.	lb.		—
60 p. c.	per 100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.50
Sulphur (crude, f. o. b. New York	ton		—29.50
Sulphur crude, f. o. b. Baltimore	ton		—30.50
Sulphuric Acid			—
60 deg.	lb.	.02	— .02½
66 deg., carboys	per 100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.25
Oleum	100 lbs	3.75	— 4.25
Battery Acid, car's	per 100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.76	— .78
Blood	lb.	.35	— .37
Alumina, Chloride	lb.	—	— —

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-*Cont.*

Alizarine	lb.	—	
Aniline Oil, in drums	lb.	.40	— .50
Salts	lb.	.65	— .70
Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	— .35
Seed	lb.	.16	— .17
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.	lb.		—
65 p.c.	lb.	.45	— .55
47 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Camwood	lb.	.17	— .20
Carmine, No. 40	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Cochineal	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.		—
Cudbear, French	lb.		—
Concentrated	lb.	.42	— .50
English	lb.		—
Cutch, bales	lb.	.12	— .15
Boxes	lb.	.12	— .15
Divi-Divi	ton	48.00	—55.00
Flavine	lb.	1.15	— 1.50
Eosine	lb.	9.00	—10.50
Fustic stick	ton	20.00	—25.00
Young, root	ton		— —
Gambier Spot	lb.	.09	— .11
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.20	— 3.70
Guatemala	lb.	2.42	— 2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.40	— 2.80
Madras	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Synthetic (J)	lb.	—	— 1.50
Iron Nitrate, commercial	lb.	.02¾	— .03
True	lb.	.04¾	— .06
Logwood, stick	ton	45.00	—55.00
Roots	ton	—	—50.00
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.22	— .28
Myrobalans	ton	54.00	—60.00
Nigrosin	lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.50	— .55
Chinese	lb.	.25	— .30
Persian Berries	lb.		—
Quercitron	ton	30.00	—35.00
Soluble, Blue	lb.		— 2.50
Sumac	ton.	70.00	—74.00
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.12	— .13
Aleppy	lb.	.11	— .12
Pubna	lb.		—
China	lb.	.10	— .11
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14½	— .20
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.30	— .37

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	Nominal	
Camwood	lb.	Nominal	
Fustic	lb.	.07	— .09
Hypernic	lb.	.10	— .12
Logwood	lb.	.06	— .08
Red Saunders	lb.	.13	— .15

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.40	— .41
Concentrated	lb.	.45	— .50
Barberry, French	lb.	.35	— .38
Cutch, Catechu, dye	lb.	.12	— .15
Borneo	lb.	.12	— .15
Mangrove	lb.	.09	— .11
Fustic	lb.	.25	— .30
Gall	lb.	.30	— .35
Hematine, Crystals	lb.	.85	— .90
Extract, Contract	lb.	.37	— .40
Spot	lb.	.42	— .45
Hemlock	lb.	.05½	— .06
Indigo	lb.	.28	— .32
Logwood, 51 deg.—			
Contracts	lb.	—	— .32
Spot lots	lb.	.37	— .45
Mangrove	lb.	.10	— .12
Oak	lb.		—
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .30
Paste	lb.	—	— .15
Palmetto	lb.		—
Persian Berry	lb.	.20	— .24
Quebracho, solid	lb.	.12½	— .13½
Clarified 35 p.c. tan	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Unclarified	lb.	.07¾	— .08¾
Quercitron (bark)—			
Orange	lb.	.12	— .15
Yellow	lb.	.17	— .20
Sumac	lb.	.07½	— .09

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.59	— .60
Domestic, prime	gal.	.58	— .59
Cod Liver, Newf'land	bbl.	130.00	—135.00
Norwegian	bbl.	140.00	—165.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06½	— .07
English	lb.	.07	— .07¼
German	lb.	—	— —
Neutral	lb.	—	— —
Herring	gal.	—	— —
Horse	lb.	.09¾	— .10¾
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	1.04	— 1.06
Off Prime	gal.	.95	— .96
Extra, No. 1	gal.	.91	— .92
No. 1	gal.	.84	— .85
No. 2	gal.	.80	— .81
Menhaden, Northr. crude	gal.		—
South, crude, f.o.b. plant	lb.	—	— .48
Brown, strained	gal.	.55	— .56
Light, strained	gal.	.57	— .58
Yellow bl'chd, winter	gal.	.59	— .61
White, bl'chd, winter	gal.	.61	— .62
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.04	— 1.05
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.99	— 1.00
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.94	— .96
Prime	gal.	.89	— .92
Dark	gal.	.83	— .85
Oleo Oil	lb.	.10¾	— .12¼
Porpoise, body	gal.		—
Jaw	gal.		—
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Saponified	lb.	.09	— .09⅛
Seal, white	gal.	—	— —
Sod Oil	lb.	.07¼	— .08
Sperm bleached, winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	.79	— .80
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.77	— .78
Natural winter, 38 deg.			
cold test	gal.	.75	— .76
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.12¾	— .13
Double pressed	lb.	.13½	— .13¾
Triple pressed	lb.	.14½	— .15
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.89	— .90
Prime	gal.	.87	— .88
Whale, natural winter	gal.	.61	— .62
Bleached	gal.	.63	— .64
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.65	— .66

VEGETABLE

Almond true, exp.	lb.	—	— .90
Castor, No. 1, bbls	lb.	.15	— .15½
Cases	lb.	.15¼	— .16½
No. 3	lb.	.14¼	— .15¼
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Cocoanut Oil, Ceylon	lb.	.14	— .14½
Cochin	lb.	.15	— .15½
Copra	lb.	.14	— .14½
Corn, refined, bbls	lb.	10.41	—10.46
Cottonseed, prime, yel	lb.	.10¾	— .10⅞
Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	.69	— .70
Summer, white	lb.	.11	— .11½
Winter Yellow	lb.	.11	— .11½
Croton	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.10	— 3.25
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	—	— .64
5 bbls. lots	gal.	—	— .65
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	— .66
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots, gal.		—	— .67
Mace, expressed	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Mustard	gal.		—
Olive, denatured	gal.	.85	— .89
Foots	lb.	.10	— .10½
U. S. P.	lb.	1.80	— 2.10
Palm, Lagos	lb.	—	— —
Commercial	lb.	—	— —
Prime, red	lb.	—	— —
Peach Kernel	lb.	.14	— .14½
Peanut Oil, soap	gal.	.73	— .76½
Pine Oil, white	gal.	1.10	— 1.20
Yellow	gal.	.95	— 1.00
Poppy	gal.	1.45	— 1.50
Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in bbls.	gal.		—
Blown	gal.		—
Refined	gal.		—
Rosin Oil, first rect	lb.	.29	— .30
Second	gal.	.39	— .40
Third	lb.	.50	— .51
Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	— —
Imported	gal.	1.40	— 1.45
Soya Bean, English	lb.	—	— —
Manchurian	lb.	.07¾	— .08
Tar Oil, gen. dist	gal.	.40	— .45
Commercial	gal.	.30	— .35

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test	gal.	.12½	— .13
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.13	— .14
Summer	gal.	.12	— .13
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.20	— .25
Dark, filtered	gal.	.19	— .20
Extra cold test	gal.	.26	— .29
Dark steam refined	gal.	.14	— .16
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav	gal.	.25	— .27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.20	— .21
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33	— .34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.26	— .27
903@907 sp. gr.	gal.	.16	— .17
Red Paraffin	gal.	.14	— .15
Spindle, No. 1, filtered	gal.	.18	— .19
No. 2	gal.	.16	— .17
No. 3	gal.	.15	— .16
No. 4	gal.	.13	— .14

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine, in bbls.	gal.	.45½	— .46
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.39	— .40
Turpentine, Destructive distilled bbls.	gal.	.35	— .36
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl.	3.75	— 4.00
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	6.50	— 7.25
Rosin, com. to g'd.	280-lb. bbls.	5.90	— 5.95

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	—	— .32
Diamond "I"	lb.	—	— .30
V. S. O.	lb.	—	— .32
Fine orange	lb.	—	— .28
Second orange	lb.	.26½	— .27
T. N.	lb.	—	— .26
A. C. Garnet	lb.	—	— .24
Button Lac	lb.	—	— .22½
Regular, bleached	lb.	.28	— .29
Bone, Dry	lb.	.34	— .35

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.22	— .22½
Canton, rolls	lb.	.14	— .14⅝
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.48	— .48½
Capsicum, Japan	lb.	.15	— .16
Bombay	lb.	.11½	— .12
Cassia Buds	lb.	.15¾	— .16
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.26	— .27
Mombassa	lb.	.33	— .34
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.26	— .26½
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.26	— .26½
Penang	lb.	.34	— .35
Zanzibar	lb.	.16	— .16½
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.15	— .15¼
Ginger, grinding	lb.	.14½	— .15
African	lb.	.08⅞	— .09
Cochin	lb.	.10¾	— .11
Japan	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Mace, Banda	lb.		— .65
Batavia, No. 1	lb.		— .60
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.20	— .21
Paprika, Spanish	lb.	.16½	— .19
Hungarian	lb.		— .30
Pepper, black, Sing	lb.	.16¼	— .17
White	lb.	.21	— .21¼
Pimento	lb.	.04⅝	— .05½

OIL, CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Mills, Texas	short ton		—
Mills, New Orleans		—	— —
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	—27.00
Montgomery			—
New Orleans	ton	—	— —
Corn Cake,	short ton		—28.50
Linseed Cake	short ton	—	—32.50
Meal		—	—33.50

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine, Empire City, 280-lb. bbls.		— 2.13
Fine	200-lb. sacks	— 1.34
Turk's Island—		
Coarse	140-lb. bags	—
Mineral	140-lb. bags	— .84
Coarse, ground	200-lb. bags	— 1.10
Rock, lump	200-lb. bags	— 1.45
Salt Cake, bulk	lb.	.70 — .75

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Prime	gal.	.38	— .40
Open kettle	gal.	.40	— .50
Blackstrap	gal.	.18	— .20
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.17½	— .20
Medium	lb.	.22	— .24
Fancy	lb.	.28	— .30
Honey—			
Clear Comb, fancy	lb.	.13	— .14
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.10	— .12
Extracted	lb.	.07	— .08
Buckwheat ext.		—	— —
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	—	— 2.41

COCOA

Caracas	lb.	.15	— .16
Bahia	lb.	.15	— .15½
Cuban	lb.	.13	— .14
Trinidad	lb.	.14	— .14½
Hayti	lb.	.11½	— .12
Maracaibo	lb.	.19	— .20

REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Nat.	Ar-buc'le	Fed-eral	War-ner
Powdered	7.75	7.75	7.40	7.75	7.75
XXXX	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80
Confectioners' A	7.55	7.55	7.55	—	7.55
Standard gran.	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70
Fine gran.	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.55	— .66
1st select powdered	lb.	.60	— .70
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.60	— .70
Seconds	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts	lb.	.22	— .28
Sorts, sifted	lb.	.26	— .30
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .50
Acetanilid	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C.P., med.	lb.	.65	— .68
Technical	lb.	.60	— .65
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.	oz.	1.75	— 1.90
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.		— 5.25
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1.040)	lb.	.16	— .20
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.18	— .24
U. S. P. Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.60	— .65
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	.85	— 1.30
Arsenous, U. S. P. powd.	lb.	.25	— .30
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.65	— .70
From Toluol	lb.	7.60	— 8.25
Boracic, cryst	lb.	.17	— .20
Bromic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.		— 2.00
Camphoric	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Carbolic, cryst, bulk	lb.	.65	— .70
10 and 15-lb. cans	lb.	.70	— .77
1 lb. bottles	lb.	.80	— .85
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .80
Carminic, 15 gr. v	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
C. P.	lb.	—	— .30
Chrysophanic, true, v	oz.	.50	— .55
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	—	— 8.00
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.70	— .77
Less than keg	lb.	.75	— .85
Granulated	lb.	.80	— .85
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.50
Formic, Conc., 1-lb, bot.	lb.		— 1.50
	oz.	—	— .19
Gallic	oz.	.20	— .23
¼, ½, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	— .50
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v	oz.	.25	— .30
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.15	— .19
	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.10	— .12
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres, bt.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.12	— .15
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.06	— .08
Iodic	oz.		— 1.25
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v	oz.	.25	— .30
	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Dilute	oz.	.12	— .15
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.50	—11.50
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25
Muriatic, com., 20° (Carboys 120 lbs. (.04(	lb.	.08	— .10
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.10	— .15
Nitric, 36 deg. carb	lb.	—	— .03½
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.09	— .09½
38 deg., less	lb.	.13	— .19
C.P., carboy	lb.		— .12
C. P. less	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Acid, Oxalic	lb.	.75	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .90
Palmit (Technical)	lb.	.65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 per cent	lb.	.45	— .55
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.25
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	3.55	— 4.00
1-oz. v.	oz.	.40	— .45
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Bulk	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.35	— .40
Succinic, crys.	oz.	—	— .40
Sulphocarbolic (about 30%)	oz.	—	— .30
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	—	— .50
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .03½
Less	lb	.08	— .09
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .22
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart.	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Medicinal	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .83
Tartaric, cryst	lb.	.71	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.73	— .83
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v	oz.	.38	— .40
Acidol	oz.		— .60
Acoin	oz.		— 3.50
Aconite lvs., Eng., 1-lb. b	lb.		—
Leaves, German	lb.	.22	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root English	lb.		— 1.00
Powdered	lb.		— 1.15
Root, German	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Aconitine, Amorp. ¼-oz. v.	ea.	1.75	— 2.25
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.		— 1.00
Cryst, 15 gr. v	ea.	—	— .80
Adalin	oz.	—	— 1.80
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydrous (See also Lanoline)	lb.	.55	— .65
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	— .20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v	ea.	.85	— 1.00
Adurol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.	ea.		—10.00
1-oz.	ea.		— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	.55	— .75
Agaric, white		—	— 1.25
Agaricin	oz.	2.00	— 2.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.		Nominal
4-oz.	oz.		Nominal
2-oz.	ea.		— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.		— 3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10-gramme tubes in box.	ea.		— .75
Airol	oz.		— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp., Powd. sol.	lb.	—	— 1.20
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	5.00	— 5.50
Cologne, Sp. 95%, U. S. P., bbls.	gal.	2.72	— 2.75
Less	gal.	2.75	— 2.95
Com., 95% U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.70	— 2.75
Less	gal.	2.73	— 2.85
Denatured, bls, & ½ bls.	gal.	.61	— .75
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	.60	— .67
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.25
Alkanet Root	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	— .12
Almond meal	lb.	.35	— .55
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.43	— .53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.38	— .45
Socotrine, True	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .52
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v	oz.	.10	— .12
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root, cut	lb.	.75	— .85
Alum, Ammonia, bbls	lb.	.05½	— .10
Dried, 1-lb. carton	lb.	.20	— .28
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.07	— .10
Powdered, bbls. or less	lb.	.07½	— .12
Alum Chrome	lb.	.65	— .85
Potash, gran. pure	lb.	.23	— .40
Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	— .42
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Chloride, crys.	lb.	.70	— .85
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .55
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.14	— .19
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.09	— .12
Cryst., C.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Alypin	oz.		— 4.10
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.50	— 2.65
Ambergris, gray	dr.	4.00	— 6.00
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.			Nominal
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Amm nia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
20 deg.	lb.	.07	— .09½
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.08	— .14
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.		— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .14
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Bichromate	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Bitartrate	lb.	—	— .75
Benzoate	oz.	—	— —
Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.17	— .22
Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Citrate, 1 oz. v	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	.58	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.95)	oz.	.15	— .18
Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.		— .30
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.55
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.22	— .24
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.12	— .18
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Nitrate, cryst	lb.	.35	— .38
Granulated	lb.	.35	— .38
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.60
Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	.80	— .90
1 oz., c.v. 4	oz.		— .15
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.22	— .24
Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.70	— .85
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.25	— .28
Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	—	— 2.50
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .25
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	—	— .95
Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 7.75
Ammonal	oz.	—	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.75	— 6.25
Technical	lb.	.75	— .85
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .40
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .30
Anaesthesin	oz.		— 1.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.35	— .40
Seed	lb.	.75	— .85
Anise Seed	lb.	.20	— .24
Star	lb.	.30	— .35
Angostura Bark	lb.	.50	— .55
Annato Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.		— .60
Anticol	oz.	—	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.		— .17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— .34
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony) Needle	lb.	.40	— .50
Antimony Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Antipyrine	oz.	1.85	— 2.00
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.		— .35
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ⅛ oz. v	ea.	2.50	— 2.75
Crystals, ⅛ oz. v	ea.	2.75	— 3.50
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .28
Argyrol	oz.		—
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.		— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.		— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Root	lb.	.50	— .55

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Arrowroot, Amer.	lb.	.12	— .14
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.		—
St. Vincent	lb.	.14	— .16
Taylor's ¼ lb. tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.34	— .37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.40	— .50
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.45	— .50
White, pow'd com'l.	lb.	.09	— .12
Powdered, pure	lb.	.16	— .20
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.38	— .90
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, A m o r p h. 15 gr.	ea.	1.00	— 1.20
Cryst., 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 3.25
Aspirin	oz.		— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.		— .80
Tablets, per 100			— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.		
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 1 gram		2.50	— 2.75
Sulphate, 1 gram		2.25	— 2.50
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	— .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.		— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	.85	— .90
Oregon	lb.	.16	— .20
Peru	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Tolu	lb.	.53	— .58
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.		— .50
Chloride, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .60
C. P., 1 lb. bots.	lb.		— 1.00
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	—	— .80
Iodide	oz.	—	— .55
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Pure, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	— .55
	oz.		— .10
Basswood Bark, Pressed	lb.		— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.15	— .19
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.20	— .20
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	—	— 1.90
Less	gal.	2.05	— 2.50
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.90	— 1.00
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	6.25	— 7.00
Short	lb.	6.00	— 6.75
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
So. American	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Tahiti	lb.	1.70	— 2.10
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Belladonna Lvs., 1 lb. bot.	lb.		—
German	lb.	2.20	— 2.35
Root, German	lb.	2.50	— 2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.60	— 2.90
Benzaldehyde	lb.	7.50	— 9.00
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.55	— .58
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .68
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	— .65
Berberine, C. P., ½ oz. v. ea.		—	— —
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.50
Berberine Phosphate	lb.	—	— —
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Beta Eucaine, S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
	oz.	.25	— .30
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.		— .43
Bromide	oz.		— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	5.50	— 5.65
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	— .43
Glycerite, N.F.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Hydroxide, powd.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.		— .50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 4.35
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 5.20
Salicylate, 65 p.c.	lb.	4.95	— 6.15
40 p.c.	lb.	4.50	— 4.80
Sub-benzoate	lb.	6.95	— 8.00
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.95	— 4.50
Subgallate	lb.	3.75	— 3.95
Bismuth, Subiodide	lb.	5.70	— 5.85
Sublactate	lb.	—	— 6.50
Subnitrate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Subsalicylate	lb.	5.70	— 6.15
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.42	— .45
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.30	— .35
Bloodroot	lb.	.20	— .25
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.60	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.62	— .77
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.40	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Jeweler's	lb.	.65	— .90
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.		— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.		— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.30	— .40
Bromoform	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.		— 1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Short	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.50	— .55
Buds, Balm of Gilhead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.24	— .30
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.50	— .60
Seed	lb.		— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.45	— .55
Baker's A and white	lb.	.55	— .60
Dutch	lb.	.55	— .60
Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb.	.55	— .65
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	—	— 5.20
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 3.20
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.75
Bromide, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	5.00	— 5.20
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.		— .40
Metal, sticks	lb.		— 2.50
Nitrate	lb.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	lb.	—	— 2.70
Caffeine, pure	lb.	19.00	—20.00
	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.25	— 1.55
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.20
Citrated	lb.	11.25	—12.00
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.30	— .36
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
White, peeled and spit	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Chloride, crude	lb.	.10	— .17
Fused	lb.	.75	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.15	— .22
Citrate	lb.	—	— 1.95
Formate	oz.	.11	— .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.90
Lactate	oz.	.15	— .16
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .85
Oxalate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	—	— 1.80
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.20	— 1.00
Salicyate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.18	— .20
Calendula Flowers	lb.	.75	— .90
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.56	— .60
¼-lb. squares	lb.	.57	— .62
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Japanese	lb.	.56	— .60
Monobromated	lb.	4.20	— 4.80
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.		—
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.07	— .09
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	— 4.50
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Cantharides, Russ., Sifted	lb.	10.50	—11.00
Powdered	lb.	11.00	—11.50
Chinese	lb.	1.50	— 1.80
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.90
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.40	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.46	— .50
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .20
Caraway	lb.	.24	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.23	— .32
Tetrachloride	lb.	.30	— .55
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Decorticated	lb.	.82	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.45	— .50
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.21	— .25
Fistula	lb.	.20	— .23
Cascarin	oz.	—	— —
Cassia, China	lb.	.20	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .80
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.28	— .35
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	—	— .35
Celery Seed	lb.	.30	— .33
Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	— .30
Yellow	lb.	.20	— .25
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	lb.	.75	— .80
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8 lb. box, white	box.	.50	— .60
Pink	box.	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Hun.	lb.	.85	— .90
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.50	— .55
Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.	lb.		— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Wood, Powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.75	— .80
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.		— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.30	— .35
Chloralamid, vials, 25 gm.	each		— .80
Chloral Hydrate, cryst	lb.	1.88	— 2.20
Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.60	— .72
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— 1.00
Sulphate, scales	lb	.95	— 1.40
Powd.	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Chrysarobin	oz.	.50	— .55
Cimicifugin	oz.		— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.	lb.	.32	— .36
Red	lb.	.40	— .44
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.40	— .45
Cinchonidine, Alkal, pure.	oz.	.75	— 1.57
Bisulphate	oz.	.60	— 1.10
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— 1.50
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.37
Salicylate	oz.	.60	— .70
Sulphate	lb.	.60	— 1.10
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	—	— .35
Bisulphate	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— .35
Sulphate	oz.	.18	— .25
Salicylate	oz.	.44	— .48
Cinnabar	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.		—
3-oz. bottle	ea.		— .30
Civet	oz.	2.75	— 3.00
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered, pure	lb.	.28	— .30
Penang	lb.	.44	— .48
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.43	— .48
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	oz.	—	— .15
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	—	— 1.30
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.00	— 6.30
Hydrochlor, crys, ozs.	oz.	—	— 5.40
⅛ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 5.60
Oleate (5 p. c. Alk.)	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.		—
Truxillo	lb.	.45	— .50
Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.15

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Codeine	oz.	9.75	—11.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	9.50	—10.00
Nitrate	oz.	9.50	—10.00
Salicylate	oz.	—	— 8.50
Phosphate	oz.	7.20	— 8.50
Sulphate	oz.	7.20	— 9.00
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	lb.	.14	— .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .17
Colchicum Root	lb.		— 1.50
Powdered	lb.		— 1.60
Seed	lb.		—
Powdered	lb.		—
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.49	— .60
Cantharidal, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 6.70
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .56
Styptic, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Colocynth, select	lb.	.45	— .60
Pulp	lb.	.80	— .90
Colombo Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	— .26
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.40	— .45
Conium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .32
Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.75	— .85
Para	lb.	.72	— .82
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	— .70
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45	— .60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	.65	— .70
Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.		— .15
Hydroxide	lb.	—	— 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.46	— .50
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .65
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.		— .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.15	— .16
Barrels	lb.	.13	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Copperas	lb.	.02 1-5	— .02½
Coriander	lb.	.10	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	— .45
Cotoin, true, ½ oz. v.	oz.		—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)			
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	— .20
Coumarin	oz.	.75	— .85
Cranesbill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.50	— .55
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.40	— .45
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 1.30
Phosphite	oz.		— —
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	— .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .78
Cudbear	lb.	.67	— .80
Culver's Root	lb.	.22	— .27
Cumin Seed	lb.	.32	— .36
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.		—
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.22	— .26
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Root	lb.	.40	— .45
Cut	lb.	.42	— .47
Daturine Sulph., 5-10-15-gr. v.	gr.	.25	— .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.10	— .15
White	lb.	.12	— .17
Dextro-quinine	oz.	—	— .37
Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots. incl.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.		—	— .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Digalen, ½ oz. v.	vial	—	— .80
Digipuratum, ½ oz.	ea.		— 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	11.00	—16.00
15-gr. vials	ea.	.70	— .75
Digitalis Leaves, Eng.	lb.		—
German	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.00
Diogen, 16-oz.	oz.		—
1-oz.	oz.		— .37
Dionin	oz.		—10.00
Diuretin	oz.		— 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.35	— .65
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Reeds	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Duboisine Sulphate, 5 gr. tubes	gr.	—	— .17
Duotol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.30	— .33
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl.			—10.00
1-oz.	oz.		— .80
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	—	— 2.00
Elaterium	oz.	.90	— 1.10
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	— .37
Juice, Sambuci	lb.		— .30
Elecampane Root	lb.	.18	— .25
Ground	lb.	.22	— .26
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—13.00
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.10
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v.	ea.		— 2.75
Eosine	oz.		— .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph)			
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Ergotin, Amorph, 15 gr. v.	ea.		—
Ergotole	oz.	—	— .50
Erthroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 6.00
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.		— .35
Eserine, Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.50	— .75
Chloric	lb.	.60	— .80
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	— 1.10
U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .51
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	.30	— .36
Washed	lb.	.32	— .37
Valerianic	oz.	.50	— .55
Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .90
Benzoate	lb.	—	— 6.00
Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube.	oz.	—	— .55
Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube.	ea.	—	— .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal. tube.	oz.	—	— .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.		— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	oz.	.12	— .14
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Eudoxine	oz.		— 2.10
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
Euphorine	oz.		— 1.25
Euquinine	oz.		—
Europhen	oz.		— 1.80
Exalgine	oz.		— 1.40
Extract Male Fern	oz.	—	— .75
Fennel Seed	lb.	.25	— .90
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.		— 1.50
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.		— 1.50
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.		— .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.		—10.50
Less	lb.	.07	— .09
Ground	lb.	.07	— .10
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.08	— .10
Ground	lb.	.10	— .12
Formaldehyde	lb.	.12	— .25
Formosulphite, 1-lb. c.b. inc.	lb.		— .50
¼-lb. c.b. inc.	lb.		— .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07	— .10
Gaduol	oz.		— .75
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.22	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Gambier	lb.	.20	— .30
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Powdered	lb.	1.85	— 2.05
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Garlic, on strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Gold	lb.		
Silver	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.		— 5.25
Gelseminine, C. P., crystals, Ger., 15 gr. v.	ea.		— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.		—
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.30	— .33
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.14	— .17
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .20
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30	— .32
Ground	lb.	.32	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Ginseng	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)			
Glucose	lb.	.08	— .12
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.50	— .52
in cans	lb.	.52	— .53
Less	lb.	.58	— .65
Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.	oz.		— .80
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	—	— 5.50
Brown, ½ oz. v.	oz.	—	—12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Powdered	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30	— .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.33	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .60
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol liquid	oz.	1.60	— 1.70
Carbonate	oz.	2.00	— 2.25
Phosphite	oz.	—	— 1.50
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.		— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.		—1.34
Guaiaquin	oz.	—	— 1.75
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Helcosol	oz.		— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.		— .32
Hellebore Root, white powd.	lb.	.21	— .30
Helmitol	oz.		— .60
Helonias Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Hemlock Bark, crushed	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Hemlock Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.		— .80
Hemoglobin	oz.		— .30
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Hemp Seed	lb.	.08	— .10
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.		—
German	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.58	— 1.68
Seed	lb.		— .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.22	— .28
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .42
Heroin Hyd'chl, 15 gr. v.	ea.		— .42
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.75	— .85
Hiera Picra	lb.	—	— .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.		— .35
Homatropin Alk	gr.	.36	— .40
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	— .26
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	— .44
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	— .42
Honey, strained	lb.	.12	— .15
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.36	— .44
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.39	— .46
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.35	— .38
Hydracetin	oz.		— 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5-gr. v.	ea.		— .55
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	—	— .80
Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.18	— .25
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	— .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.32	— .37
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.		— 3.75
Crystal, white	gr.	.30	— .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	— .20
Hypnone	oz.		— 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mercury)	oz.	—	— .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.18	— .20
Ichthalbin	oz.	—	— —
Tabs., 5 gr.	100s		— 1.05

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Ichthyol	lb.		—
Imogen, 1-lb.	lb.		—
1-oz.	oz.		— .30
Indigo, Bengal, true	lb.	3.60	— 4.50
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Madras	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Insect Powder	lb.	.38	— .45
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.50	— .60
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	5.00	— 5.55
Monobromide	oz.		— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.		—
25 p.c.	oz.		—
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	6.55	— 7.05
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	— —
Iodothyrine, ¼-oz. vials	oz.		— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Powdered	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Rio	lb.	4.50	— 4.65
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.20	— .25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.		— .60
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.35	— .40
Chloride, cryst, U.S.P.	lb.	.30	— .43
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	.90	— .95
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.80	— .90
and Quin. Cit. U. S. P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	— 4.35
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.18	— .20
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	—	— .18
Red, Saccharated		—	— .45
Peptronized	lb.	—	— 3.00
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— .90
U. S. P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .90
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp, Scales Sol.	lb.	.85	— .90
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Mensel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.	lb.		— .23
Valerate	oz.	.40	— .53
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	6.50	— 6.75
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jabor..ndi Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Jalap Root, selected	lb.	.20	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .28
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorious)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.30	— .35
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .80
Juniper Berries	lb.	.09	— .12
Kamala	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	— —
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Kino	lb.	.62	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts small and large.	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .36
Kousso, powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50	— 7.50
Lactophenin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47
Lanoline, "B. J. D."	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
"Leibreich"	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.		— .70
Anhydrous	lb.		— 1.00
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.32	— .36
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .44
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.32	— .38
Extra	lb.	.36	— .40
Hand picked	lb.	.40	— .45
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.22	— .25
Carbonate, Medicinal	lb.	.50	— .55
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.35	— .38
Nitrate	lb.	.23	— .40
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Lecithin	oz.		— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.12	— .15
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	— .20
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.		— 1.00
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— 4.00
Licorice, Corig.	lb.	.45	— .50
Mass	lb.	.44	— .49
Powdered	lb.	.56	— .65
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .85
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.32	— .36
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .35
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.07½	— .10
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼-lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Litharge	lb.	.11	— .15
Lithium, Acetate	oz.		— .25
Benzoate	lb.	14.50	—15.50
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Bitartrate	oz.		— .25
Bromide	lb.	8.50	— 8.80
Carbonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chloride	oz		— .24
Citrate	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Glycerophosphate	oz.		—
Iodide	oz.		— .58
Salicylate	lb.	5.90	— 6.60
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Seed, clean	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.00
Lodestone	lb.	—	— .40
London-Purple	lb.	.15	— .20
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Lycetol	oz.		— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	3.90	— 4.15
Mace, whole	lb.	.75	— .85
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.35	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .90
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.		— .45
Calcined	lb.	.55	— .65
Carbonate, 4 ozs.	lb.	.22	— .26
2 oz.	lb.	.23	— .27
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .35
Ponderous	lb.	.80	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .45
Peroxide	lb.	—	— 2.15
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.03¼	— .06
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.18	— .20
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers, large	lb.		—
Blue, small	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Malva Flowers, large	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .26
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.50	— .75
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.90	— 2.20
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide, black, powd.	lb.	.24	— .30
Peptonized	lb.	—	— 3.00
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .70
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake, large	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Small	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .54
Mastic	lb.	.65	— .75
Matico leaves	lb.	.45	— .50
Menthol, cryst	lb.	3.20	— 3.35
Mercury	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Ammon (pure precip)	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Bisulphate	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Mercury, Bromide	oz.	—	— .60
Cyanide	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, Mild (cal'l)	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Iodide, green, Protf.	lb.	4.25	— 4.45
Red. (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	4.35	— 4.55
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .30
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	1.80	— 2.10
Yellow	oz.	—	— .25
Salicylate	oz.	.36	— .40
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	—	— 3.00
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion	oz.	.65	— .85
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.		— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4-oz.	oz.		—
1-oz.	oz.		—
Methylene Blue	oz.	1.15	— 1.40
Metol (developer), 16-oz.			—
Millet Seed	lb.	.08	— .14
German	lb.	—	— —
Morphine, Acet, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	7.70	— 7.85
Alkaloid, pure, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	7.70	— 7.85
Hydrobromide, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.40	— 6.60
Hydrochloride, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.40	— 6.60
Meconate	oz.	—	— 8.75
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	6.30	— 6.50
⅛ oz. vial	oz.	6.40	— 6.60
Valerate, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.50	— 6.60
Mullein Flow., 1-lb. cans.	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.65	— 3.00
Musk Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.20	— .23
Ground	lb.	.23	— .26
White	lb.	.23	— .25
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.30	— .40
Naphthalene, flake or balls.	lb.	.12	— .14
Naphthol, Alpha.	lb.	—	— 4.00
Beta, Resubl.	lb.	—	— 4.00
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .65
Narcotine, pure, ½-oz. v.	ea.		— 1.25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.		— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .17
Bromide	oz.	—	— .50
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.30
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb		— .26
Nirvanin	oz.		— 3.50
Novaspirin	oz.		— 1.00
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .90
Tablets, 100s			— 1.25
Novocain	oz		— 3.25
Hydrochl. (Hoechst), 5 gram vials	ea.		— .75
Nutgalls	lb.	.40	— .72
Powdered	lb.	.44	— .77
Nutmegs	lb.	.35	— .40
Extra large .80 to 1 lb.		.42	— .46
Nux Vomica	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Without Acid	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Almonds, sweet	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Rectified	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Bay	lb.	3.15	— 3.40
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less	gal.	1.60	— 1.70
Bergamot	lb.	4.00	— 4.20
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	2.85	— 3.10
Cade	lb.	.60	— .70
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Camphor	lb.	.27	— .35
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .50
Caraway	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Cassia	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Castor, American	lb.	.17½	— .24
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Wood	lb.	.26	— .32
Celery	oz.	.85	— .95
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.90	— 2.25
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Citronella	lb.	.68	— 1.25
Cloves	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Ceylon	lb.	.24	— .32
Copra	lb.	.20	— .25
Cod liver, Newf'land	gal.	4.50	— 4.75
Norwegian	gal.	5.65	— 6.00
Bbls.	ea.	145.00	—168.00
½ bbls.	ea.	76.00	—85.00

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Coriander	oz.	2.50	— 2.75
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.00	— 1.10
Croton	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Cubeb	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Cumin	lb.	4.60	— 4.85
Dill	oz.	.40	— .45
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Eucalyptus	lb.	.80	—1.20
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Fusel, Crude	gal.	5.50	— 6.50
Fusel, pure	lb.	.85	— 1.10
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranium, Rose, Nat'l	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Ginger	oz.	.45	— .50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	2.65	— 2.75
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	.75	— .90
Henbane	lb.	—	— 1.25
Juniper Berries	lb.	7.50	— 7.75
Wood	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Lard	gal.	.95	— 1.10
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	— —
Flowers	lb.	4.50	— 5.25
Garden, French	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Lemongrass	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Distilled	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Linseed boiled	gal.	.68	— .69
Raw	gal.	.67	— .68
Lobelia	oz.	—	— .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Expressed	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Male, Fern, Ethereal	lb.	9.00	—12.00
Mustard, artificial	lb.	22.00	—25.00
Essential	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Mirbane	lb.	.42	— .48
Musk	oz.	—	— 1.25
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.50	— 1.60
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	4.00	— 4.50
Petale, extra	oz.	4.50	— 5.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal. and 1 gal. cans	gal.	3.25	— 3,50
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.40	— 1.65
Pompeian	gal.	2.70	— 3.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Sweet	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Origanum	lb.	.35	— .90
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.22	— .24
Kernel	lb.	.20	— .22
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.		— 1.25
Light	gal.		—
Russian	gal.		— 3.00
Patchouli	oz.	1.25	— 1.40
Peach Kernels	lb.	.50	— .60
Peanut	gal.	.90	— 1.10
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.55	— 2.00
Pepper, black, (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.		— 3.90
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Hotchkiss	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Western	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Petit Grain	oz.	.45	— .55
Pimenta	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	— 1.70
Rape Seed	gal.	1.25	— 1.35
Rhodinol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	16.00	—18.00
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin	gal.	.35	— .70
Rue, pure	oz.	.40	— .50
Sage	oz.	—	— .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.00	— 1.10
Sandalwood, English	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Sandalwood, W. I.	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Sassafras	lb.	.88	— .90
Savin	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Spearmint, pure	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Sperm, winter, blchd.	gal.	.90	— 1.00
Spruce	lb.	.75	— .90
Tansy	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.40	— .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35	— .75
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
White	lb.	1.62	— 1.70
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
W'mwood, Amer., good	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.		— 6.00
Ointment Citrine	lb.	.70	— .80
Iodine		—	— 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	.95	— 1.05
1-3 Mercury	lb.	.75	— .85
Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	— .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	11.90	—12.00
Granulated	lb.	13.40	—13.50
U.S.P., Powdered	lb.	13.40	—13.50
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10	— .18
Orphol	oz.		—
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.24	— .28
Select Finger	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Verona	lb.	.20	— .25
Orthoform	oz.		— 1.40
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.	oz.		— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set		— .50
Ovaraden	oz.	—	— 1.30
Ovariin	oz.	—	— 4.00
Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.		— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.50
Pancreatin, U.S.P.	oz.	.20	— .25
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin	lb.	.11	— .15
Paraform	oz.	.14	— .18
Paraldehyde, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl.	oz.		— .75
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Paris Green	lb.	.35	— .44
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	— .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift.	lb.	.23	— .26
White	lb.	.28	— .30
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.50	— .55
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .30
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .55
Petrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb.	.15	— .18
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.00
Pheno-bromate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	— .80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	1.75	— 2.00
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.30	— 1.55
Photol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	— .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	— .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.		— .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .40
Nitrate	gr.	.07	— .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.48	— .52
Piperidine	oz.		— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	.80	— .90
Piperazine	oz.		— 4.25
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	— .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.24	— .28
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.20	— 2.30
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.		—2.50
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.60	— 1.80
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.60	— 2.00
1-oz.	oz.	.46	— .50
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Plumbago, C.P.	oz.	.50	— .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.80	— .90
Seed, blue (Maw)	lb.	.34	— .40
White	lb.	.36	— .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
White, sticks	lb.	1.75	— 2.30
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .12
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .12
Benzoate	oz.	.30	— .45
Bichromate	lb.	.60	— .70
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.		— .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	—	— 1.10
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and pow'd	lb.	.50	— .55
Borate	lb.	—	— .90
Potassium Bromide	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Carbonate (Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
C. P.	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Chlorate	lb.	.68	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.69	— .76
Chloride, C.P.	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Citrate	lb.	1.95	— 2.10
Cyanide	lb.	.80	— 3.25
Fluoride	lb.	2.80	— 3.50
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	— .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	lb.	3.90	— 4.20
Iodate	oz.	—	— .60
Lactate, 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b.	9 lb.	1.30	— 1.75
Nitrate	lb.	.30	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.29½	— .34
Permanganate	lb.	.50	— .55
Pure, Powdered	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Prussiate, red	oz.	—	— .32
Yellow	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Lactophosphate	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .25
C. P.	oz.	.28	— .30
Sulphate	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Sulphide	lb.	—	— 1.00
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	1.30	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Berries	lb.	.32	— .37
Protargol	oz.	.20	— .24
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	.20	— .25
Pyridine	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyrocatechin Resublimed, 1-lb. c.b. 10	lb.		— .75
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18	— 6.00
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .22
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.60	— .28
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	— .65
Quince Seed	lb.	1.00	— .30
Quinidine, Alk., cryst	oz.	1.50	— 1.10
Sulph.	oz.	1.00	— 1.60
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	— 1.10
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.52
Bimuriate	oz.	—	— 1.55
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 1.47
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 1.38
Benzoate	oz.	—	— 1.38
Bisulphate	oz.	—	— 1.56
Carbolate	oz.	.75	— .92
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.55
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— 1.40
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— 1.79
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.55
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 1.42
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— 1.48
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 1.27
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.32
Salicylate	oz.	—	— 1.55
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	—	— 1.38
5-oz. vials	oz.	.75	— .80
1-oz. vials	oz.	.80	— .85
Valerate	oz.	.85	— .92
Rape Seed, English	lb.	—	— 1.44
German	lb.	.12	— .14
Red Saunders	lb.	.10	— .12
Rennet, powder	oz.	.14	— .16
Resin, common	lb.	—	— .75
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.		.06	— .08
Powdered	lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	.11	— .16
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	1.50	— 1.65
Rhatany Root	lb.	—	— 1.00
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.	.60	— .65
1-oz.	oz.		—
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.		—
Clippings	lb.	.44	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .45
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.35	— .95
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	.37	— .42
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.		— 2.25
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.		— .75
Red	lb.		—
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Rotten Stone	lb.	.25	— .30
Rubidium Bromide	oz.	.07	— .10
Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.		— 1.75
Sabadilla Seed	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
		.32	— .37

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Saccharin	lb.	17.50	—18.50
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Spanish, true Valencia	lb.	11.50	— 11.75
Sage Leaves	lb.	.28	— .65
Domestic	lb.	.55	— .75
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	.75	— .90
Saliformin	oz.		— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.		— .80
Salol	lb	4.50	— 7.50
Salophen	oz.		— 1.00
Saloquinine	oz.		— 1.25
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)			
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.25	— .30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.40	— .50
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.		— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	2.80	— 2.90
Saponin, crude	lb.		— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root, Hon. cut	lb.	.52	— .58
Mexican, cut	lb.	.20	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Bark	lb.	.20	— .26
Satrapol	oz.		— .40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l	oz.		— 1.50
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.		— 1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.53	— .66
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.29	— .37
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.55	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Tinnevelly, select	lb.	.44	— .52
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.		—
3-oz.	oz.		—
Sepia, True	oz.		— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	— .80
Citrate	oz.		— 1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	— 1.10
Iodide	oz.		— 1.19
Lactate	oz.		— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst	oz.	.51	— .56
Fused Cones	oz.	.54	— .58
Nucleinate	oz.	.65	— .70
Oxide	oz.	1.05	— 1.10
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.		— 3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .50
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.16	— .17
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.15	— .17
White, Conti's	lb.	.18	— .20
Soap, soft, green	lb.		— .25
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.14	— .16
Cut	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .25
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.30	— .40
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.18	— .22
Arsenate	lb.	.25	— .60
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.65	— .75
Benzoate	lb.	6.30	— 6.50
Bichromate	lb.	.55	— .60
C.P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrade	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Cacodylate	oz.	2.30	— 2.50
Carbon. (Sal. Soda)	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.00
C.P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.12	— .18
Dried, purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.65	— .95
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.35	— .40
Citrate	lb.	.75	— 85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.22	— .28
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02¼	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37—45)	lb.	5.15	— 5.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	.14	— .18
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9.	lb.		— .70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .30
Nitrite	lb.	—	— 1.00
Oxalate	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate, techn.	lb.	—	— .50
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Sodium Phosphate, cryst	lb.	.10	— .12
Pure, cryst	lb.	.10	— .12
Recrystallized	lb.	.13	— .16
Dried	lb.	.24	— .45
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	3.00	— 3.75
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Liquid	lb.	.04	— .08
Succinate	lb.	—	— 4.75
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	— .05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .10
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.48	— .53
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	—	— .12
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.27	— .32
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .5[illegible]
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.37	— .42
Spartein Sulph	oz.		— 4.00
Spearmint Leaves, ozs	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.56	— .64
Aromatic	lb.	.50	— .55
Ether, comp.	lb.		— 1.80
Nitrous, U.S.P.	lb.	.52	— .60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.44	— .54
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.24	— .28
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.58	— .65
Stillingia Root	lb.	.17	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .26
Storax, liquid	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Stovain, ¼ oz.	doz.		— 9.00
½ oz.	doz.		—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.36	— .40
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	— .43
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .80
Iodide	oz.	.40	— .45
Lactate	oz.	.15	— .20
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.55	— .65
Granular, C. P.	lb.	.80	— .85
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	3.25	— 3.60
Salicylate	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Green	lb.		—
Powdered	lb.		—
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8ths	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Alk., powd., 1-8th oz. v	oz.	1.70	— 1.80
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.00
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.		— 3.05
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.25
Nitrate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.		— 1.95
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.05
Sulphate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.		— 1.65
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.		— .50
Sugar of Milk, pow'd	lb.	.23	— .25
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.25	— .28
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.		— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.		—
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonethylmeth, U.S.P.	lb.	17.50	—20.00
Sulphothyol	lb.	—	— 3.50
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .42
Flowers	lb.	.04	— .08
Lac., precipitated	lb.	.48	— .53
Roll	lb.	.03	— .06
Washed	lb.	.09	— .12
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.09	— .15
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	2.75	— 3.00
Tannalbin	oz.		— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.60	— .70
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.		— .85
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.65	— .80
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.65	— .70
Terpinol	lb.		— 2.00
Thalline sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.75
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v	ea.	—	— .35
Theobromine	oz.		— 1.70
Theocin	oz.		— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.		— .75
Thiosinamine	lb.		— 8.50
1-oz. c.v. inc.	oz.		— .65
Thiocarbamide	oz.		— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.		— 1.60
Thyme herb	lb.	.22	— .28
Thymol	lb.	11.50	—12.00
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	12.00	—12.50
Thyroids	lb.	—	—12.00
Tilia Flowers, no leaves	lb.	.60	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.55	— .60
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	—	— 1.05
Oxide, pure	lb.	.65	— .70
Toluene	lb.	—	— 1.25
Tolypyrin	oz.		— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenin	oz.		— .50
Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Turpentine, Chian, gen	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.25	— .33
False	lb.	.47	— .52
Uran. Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.		— .55
1-lb.	lb.		— 7.50
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.		— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.		— 5.75
1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.		— .45
Sulph., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.		— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
German	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Vanillin	oz.	.65	— .80
Veratrine	oz.		— 2.40
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.70
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.		—
Tablets, 10's	tube		— .45
	100s		
Vervain Root	lb.	.30	— .40
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .30
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.23	— .32
Bees, yellow	lb.	.42	— .50
Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.50	— .60
Japan	lb.	.22	— .25
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.23	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Whiting	lb.	.04	— .05
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.		— .18
White	lb.		— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal.	.70	— .80
Barrels	gal.	.55	— .65
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.16	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots	lb.	.50	— .70
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	.40	— .45
Chloride, fused	lb.	.40	— 1.00
Granulated	lb.	.35	— .55
Iodide	oz.	.37	— .44
Metallic, C.P.	lb.	.45	— .90
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.60
Hypophosphite	oz.	.25	— .30
Lactophosphate	oz.		—
Oxide, American, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .60
Eng., Hubbuck's	lb.	.50	— .55
Peroxide	lb.	—	— 3.25
Phenate	oz.	—	— .25
Phenosulphonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Permanganate	oz.	.45	— .50
Phosphide	oz.	.50	— .75
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 2.00
Salicylate	oz.		—
Stearate	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C.P.	lb.	.18	— .23
Valerate	lb.	—	— 7.75

WAR PRICES OF DRUGS IN GERMANY NOT SO HIGH AS IN UNITED STATES

American Consul Sends Interesting Tabulation from German Trade Paper—Imported Drugs, of Course, Have Risen

Consul Milo A. Jewett, stationed at Kehl, Germany, has sent the following report regarding war prices of drugs in Germany to the Government at Washington:

"The German trade journal *Der Drogenhändler* recently published a comparative list of average wholesale prices of drugs at different dates. In the following table are the prices on January 1, 1914, 1915, and 1916, as given in the publication referred to, and some prices on May 15, 1916, as quoted to me by a local druggist:

Articles	Price per pound. Jan. 1, 1914.	Jan. 1, 1915.	Jan. 1, 1916.	May 15, 1916.
Acetone, pure	$0.18	$0.22	$0.32	.....
Acids:				
Acetic, 80 p.c.	.09	.16	.16	$0.26
Boric, pure, cryst	.06	.26	.26	.86
Carbolic, crude, 20-25 p.c.	.015	.018	.024	.....
Citric, cryst.	.45	.63	1.56	.....
Hydrochloric, crude	.007	.009	.016	.....
Oxalic, crude, cryst	.06	.08	.09	.13
Sulphuric, crude, 60°	.010	.013	.018	.....
Tartaric, cryst	.27	.33	.81	1.60
Agar-agar, extra fine, white	.41	.51	1.08	1.60
Alum, crude, pulv.	.018	.02	.03	.04
Ammonium:				
Carbonate	.08	.10	.25	.....
Chlorate, pure, cryst.	.05	.06	.08	.....
Starch, rice	.05	.09	.14	.25
Benzine, 0.720-40	.04	.17	.27	.....
Borax, refined, pulverized	.04	.05	.18	.64
Calcium carbide	.03	.03	.04	.....
Camphor, refined	.39	.91	1.02	1.94
Irish moss, natural	.04	.06	.14	.30
Wax, yellow	.35	.38	.43	.....
Lead carbonate:				
Pure	.07	.08	.09	.....
In oil	.08	.09	.12	.....
Resin, red	.03	.08	.30	.38
Cascara segrada, cortex	.06	.15	.24	.....
Bark:				
Soap (quilla)	.08	.17	.16	.26
Condurango	.09	.11	.15	.....
Dextrine, 1a, yellow	.03	.05	.07	.11
Senna leaves, medium	.07	.16	.38	.....
Aniseed (stellati)	.22	.38	.41	.....
Glycerin, pure, 28	.18	.33	.31	.48
Gum arabic, Cordofan, naturel	.08	.15	.24	.32
Potassium:				
Chloride	.09	.16	.50	.....
Bichromate, red	.07	.09	.21	.....
Nitrate, refined	.05	.09	.40	.....
Permanganate, cryst.	.09	.11	.13	.....
Lac, orange	.21	.28	.35	.48
Aqua ammonia, caustic, 0.910	.03	.03	.04	.....
Lycopodium, refined	.37	.53	.91	.....
Sodium hyposulphite, refined	.01	.02	.04	.....
Burgundy pitch	.03	.11	.15	.....
Oil:				
Peanut	.11	.18	.49	.....
Fennel	1.70	2.59	2.70	5.40
Cod liver, white	.11	.14	.49	.....
Linseed, refined	.05	.12	.45	.....
Olive, fine	.19	.22	.48	.....
Poppy	.12	.18	.45	.....
Pine, German	.05	.12	.25	.....
Rape, refined	.07	.17	.41	.....
Castor, refined	.08	.35	.59	.....
Sesame	.11	.17	.48	.....
Turpentine, American	.07	.20	.39	.48
Vaseline, yellow	.03	.15	.21	.27
Vaseline, white	.05	.18	.26	.43
Paraffin, white, tablets	.06	.11	.27	.40
Pepper:				
White, "Muntok"	.23	.34	.48	.86
Black, "Singapore"	.16	.23	.37	.80
Tamarind, pulp, Calcutta	.04	.09	.18	.....
Lead acetate	.06	.09	.13	.....
Root:				
Gentian	.05	.12	.19	.....
Licorice	.07	.10	.12	.....
Soap, white	.09	.12	.18	.....
Valerian	.18	.17	.18	.....
Ginger	.12	.15	.17	.....
Milk sugar, white	.14	.15	.17	.26
Seed:				
Canary, Holland	.05	.06	.09	.....
Fennel, Greek	.02	.04	.08	.....
Linseed	.03	.09	.18	.....
Poppy	.06	.11	.17	.....
Cevadilla	.11	.17	.25	.....
Mustard, Holland	.07	.10	.21	.....
Stearin, white, tablets	.11	.18	.32	.....
Storax, liquid, crude	.13	.38	.59	.....
Cream of tartar, purified, 90 per cent.	.19	.27	.52	.86
Turpentine, French	.06	.13	.18	.32
Thymol, cryst.	1.62	4.50	8.64	.....
Tragacanth gum, light	.46	.56	.86	.....
Unguents:				
Acidi borici	.14	.27	.34	.43
Paraffini agitat	.14	.22	.31	.45
Vanillin, pure, 100 per cent	3.78	6.26	10.80	.....
Vaseline, yellow, viscous	.12	.23	.56	.....

IODINE INDUSTRY HELPED BY RUSSIA

Last year the Russian Colonization Department commissioned Mr. Melnikoff, in charge of drug stores at Tomsk, to come to Vladivostok to study the conditions of seaweed gathering in the Far East. Mr. Melnikoff was in Vladivostok for over two months, reports Consul J. K. Caldwell, Vladivostok, and during that time visited almost the whole shore line of Peter the Great Bay. He considered the peasant's method of gathering the seaweed, unproductive and harmful, the seaweed being torn up by the roots. The Colonization Department proposed using divers to cut the seaweed, but that proved unnecessary, because the weed does not grow farther than 50 feet from the shore line.

Mr. Melnikoff has again arrived in Vladivostok, this time to erect an iodine factory, for which the Colonization Department has assigned $60,000. It has been decided to construct the factory on Nahodka Bay. Eight hundred boats have already been ordered; the gathering of seaweed will be effected by means of hooks.

During the summer of 1916 it is intended to gather and work not less than 8,064 long tons of seaweed.

Mr. Melnikoff went to Khabarovsk to procure permits to gather seaweed to the north of Povorotni Cape.

Among the articles the importation of which into Great Britain are prohibited by the Government are: aluminum, cement, fatty acids, hops, horns and hoofs, vegetable ivory, paper and the materials for the manufacture thereof, salt, soap, spirits and strong waters of all kinds except brandy and rum, toilet articles containing glycerin, and the woods of beech, birch, elm, and oak.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—Formulas, stock and good will of the Speed-o-Remedies company has been purchased by a syndicate headed by Judge Thomas R. Gibson, which will place these medicines on the market under the style of the Wigwam Medicine company. Thomas R. Gibson, Jr., with offices at 207 East Olive street, is the secretary and treasurer and active manager of the new company.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Dan M. Humphrey, for eight years with the Averbeck Drug company, has organized the Humphrey Drug company and will open one of the finest stores in this section in the Tod House about September 1.

HOPEWELL, VA.—Miss Annie Giering and Dr. John Leonard have recently purchased the drug store of Camp and Meehl, in the Silberstein building.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Palace Drug Company, Hugo, Okla.; capital, $10,000; M. G. Parks, P. M. Parks, R. L. Jones.

Twentieth Century Gas, Oil and Chemical Corporation, Paterson, New Jersey; capital, $100,000; refine and manufacture oils; Samuel Kent, Morris Kent, Paterson; Sol Blumenthal, New York.

McKeon Company, Inc., Holyoke, Mass.; capital, $10,000; to engage in the business of general chemists; J. Henry McKeon, president; Selim Newell, treasurer; Frank J. McKay.

Washburn-Lyle Drug Company, Memphis, Tenn.; capital, $35,000; E. R. Washburn, Charles Lyle, J. M. Cannable, J. J. Marsh, George Randolph.

Republic Foreign Products Company, Inc., New York; capital, $10,000; chemicals, products, patented articles; L. W. Gibbons, A. Alexander, J. J. Hay, 811 Ocean avenue, Brooklyn.

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from July 3 to July 10, inclusive

ACID—
6 cs. cresylic, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., London.
20 csks., Louis Lazard, Marseilles.
1 csk., Ernst Zobel & Co., Dundee.
56 drs. cresylic, Condensite Co., (Bloomfield, N. J.), Hull.

ALBUMEN—
45 csks. blood, A. Klipstein & Co., London.

ALIZARIN ASSISTANT—
20 bbls., C. A. Johnson & Co., London.

AMMONIAC, SAL—
40 csks., Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., London.

ANTIMONIUM OXIDE—
51 bbls., C. W. Leavitt & Co., Barcelona.

ARGOLS—
34 csks., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Barcelona.
212 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Algiers.
34 bgs., Peters, White & Co., London.

BARK—
52 bs. medicinal, Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles.
430 bs. cinchona, G. Amsinck & Co., Rotterdam.

BEANS—
14 cs. vanilla, Thurston & Braidich, Marseilles.
70 cs. vanilla, Pedro Tremari, Vera Cruz.

CAMPHOR—
94 cs., Natl. Bank of South Africa, London.
125 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London.
69 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., London.
25 cs., Stallman & Co., London.
95 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., London.
25 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London.
25 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., London.
75 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London.

CARDAMOMS—
13 cs., Lehn & Fink, London.

CASEINE—
300 sks., Caseine Mfg. Co., Bordeaux.

COCOA BUTTER—
150 pgs., Stephen L. Bartlett & Co. Rotterdam.

COLOCYNTH—
13 bs., W. Baker, London.
13 bs., A. Stallman & Co., London.

COPRA—
514 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Port, Spain.
59 bgs., F. Baker Co., Kingston.
8 bgs., Bank of Nova Scotia, Kingston.

CUTCH—
100 bxs., Androvetta & Townsend, London.

CUTTLEFISH BONE—
30 cs., A. Stallman & Co., Marseilles.
25 bdls., Mastella & Co., Marseilles.

DIVI-DIVI—
1,000 bgs., Venezuela Trading Co., Port Spain.
2,640 bgs., A. E. Glacker, Cartagena.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
50 cs. indigo, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
27 csks. dye, H. W. Peabody & Co., Marseilles.
75 sks. cochineal, W. R. Grace & Co., South Pacific.
28 bgs. annatto, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
23 csks., orchil liquor, Innis, Speiden & Co., Liverpool.
50 chests indigo, Cone Export & Commission Co., Liverpool.
19 chests indigo, Brown Bros. & Co., Calcutta.

DYEWOOD—
465,000 kilos (kilo—2 1-5 lbs.), American Dyewood Co., Oran.

ESSENCE—
1 drs. thyme, Pfaltz & Bauer, Barcelona.
42 cs., Cie Morano, Marseilles.
8 cs. essential, Elson & Brewer, Marseilles.
2 cs. essential, Lunham & Moore, Marseilles.
10 cs. essence, Ungerer & Co., Marseilles.
3 cs. essence mace, Ungerer & Co., Marseilles.
20 cs. essential, Chas. Baez, Marseilles.
100 cs. almond, 3 csks. essential, Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles.
33 cs. essence, A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles.
100 cs. almond, Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., Marseilles.
39 ¼ cs. lemon, H. A. Johnson & Co., Messina.
55 ¼ cs. lemon, W. J. Bush & Co., Messina.
50 ¼ cs. orange, W. J. Bush & Co., Messina.

GLYCERIN—
16 pgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Seville.
60 drs., Marx & Rawolle, Rotterdam.

GUMS—
35 cs. tragacanth, A. De Ronde & Co., Marseilles.
650 bgs. arabic, Arabol Mfg. Co., London.
90 cs., 130 cs. aloes, Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao.
40 cs. aloes, Brown Bros. & Co., Curacao.
100 cs. aloes, G. Amsinck & Co., Curacao.
13 bgs. tragacanth, Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., London.
4 bs. ipecac, Heilbron, Wolff & Co., Cartagena.
3 bs., Pottberg, Ebeling & Co., Cartagena.

HERBS—
1 basket medicinal, Ferdinando Rosate, Messina.

IRON OXIDE—
20 csks., J. W. Coulston & Co., London.

JUICES—
200 cs. lime, Jas. P. Smith & Co., London.
200 bxs. lime, R. F. Downing & Co., London.
300 cs. lime, Jas. P. Smith & Co., London.

LEAVES—
55 bs. medicinal, Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles.
22 bs. buchu, Brown Bros. & Co., Capetown.
350 bs. senna, Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool.
125 bs. senna, Centaur & Co., London.
75 bs. senna, A. Hirsh & Co., London.
105 bs. eucalyptus, 12 bs. marules, Vemian & Co., Algiers.

LEECHES—
4 cs. blood suckers, Midwood Chemical Co., Bordeaux.

LEES—
58 csks. wine, Tartar Chemical Co., Bordeaux.
531 bgs. wine, Tartar Chemical Co., Algiers.

LICORICE—
78 bs. root, Maybee & Raynard, Barcelona.
51 bs. root, Y. Hermanos, Seville.
50 cs. paste, Arquimbeau & Ramee, Seville.
924 bs., 1 bg. root, Arquimbeau & Ramee, Seville.
3,937 bs. root, Federal Sec'y of Commerce, Archangel.

LITHOPONE—
225 csks, Benjamin Moore & Co., Rotterdam.

LOGWOOD—
47,000 pgs., Young & Glenn, Progresso.
35,000 pgs., Maneul Dion Sales, Progresso.
99½ tons, H. Mann & Co., Gonaives.
155 bgs. chips, Lindo & Co., Kingston.
150 csks. dry extract, American Dyewood Co., Kingston.
1,298 pcs., A. E. Glacker, Cartagena.

MANGROVE BARK—
500 bgs., Nat'l City Bank, Maracaibo.

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
1 cs. drugs, Henry W. Peabody & Co., Marseilles.
2 cs. drugs, Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles.
2 cs. medicine, Wakem & McLaughlin, Genoa.
2 cs. medicine, Gerhard & Hey, Genoa.
5 cs. drugs, Consul De Colombia, South Pacific.
2 cs. drugs, Pottberg, Ebeling & Co., Cristobal.
17 cs. drugs, Lehn & Fink, London.
93 cs. drugs, G. F. Walton, Havre.
22 csks. drugs, H. Mower, Havre.
10 csks. drugs, A. Klipstein & Co., Havre.
10 cs. medicine, Thos. Nevin, London.

MERCURY—
8 flasks, Anthon Gibbs & Co., South Pacific.

MYROBALANS—
18,910 baskets, British Consul, Calcutta.

NAPHTHALENE—
25 csks., J. D. Lewis, Hull.
150 bgs. powdered, White Tar Co., Hull.
43 csks. flake, Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam.

NUX VOMICA—
616 bgs., John Green & Co., London.
78 bgs., McKesson & Robbins, Calcutta.

OILS—
2 drs. aniline, Pfaltz & Bauer, Barcelona.
20 bbls. rapeseed, E. H. Kellogg Co., Liverpool.
27 cs. olive, A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles.
15 bbls. olive, McKesson & Robbins, Marseilles.
100 csks. creosote, Ernest Zobel & Co., Dundee.
200 csks. creosote, West Disinfecting Co., Dundee.
150 bbls. rapeseed, E. S. Kuh & Valk Co., Hull.
44 bbls. castor, Union Belt & Leather Co., (Rhode Island), Hull.
30 bbls. sod., C. H. Reisig, Hull.
180 csks. creosote, Northeastern Co., (Boston), Hull.
100 csks. creosote. United Breeders Co. of Am., Hull.
100 csks. creosote, T. D. Downing & Co., Hull.
60 cs. peanut, Lamont, Corliss & Co., Rotterdam.
7 cs. Haarlem, Kronfeldt, Saunders & Co., Rotterdam.
566 csks. seal, Bowring & Co., St. Johns, N. F.
500 csks. seal, Swan & Finch Co., St. Johns, N. F.
153 bbls. cod., Swan & Finch Co., St. Johns, N. F.
77 csks. palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool.
630 cs. castor, Gravenhorst & Co., Santos.

PERFUMERY—
1 cs. Park & Tilford, London.
5 cs. synthetic, G. Amsinck & Co., Rotterdam.
2 cs. artificial, Rockhill & Vietor, Rotterdam.
29 cs. Elson & Brewer, Havre.
2 cs. G. Borgfeldt & Co., Marseilles.
3 cs. Hensel, Bruckmann & Co., Havre.
60 cs. A. Bourjois & Co., Havre.
32 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre.
57 cs. Park & Tilford, Marseilles.
36 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Marseilles.
1 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles.

POMADE—
20 cs., G. Lueders & Co., Marseilles.

QUEBRACHO—
707 pcs., A. E. Glacker, Cartagena.

ROOT—
20 bs. gentiana, W. Benkert, Barcelona.
1 bg. ipecac, Pottberg, Ebeling & Co., Cristobal.
1 bg. ipecac, A. De Leon & Co., Cristobal.
150 bs. zacatan, Hispano American Bank, Vera Cruz.

SALTPETER—
4,320 bgs., Dupont Powder Co., London.

SEED—
683 bgs. castor, Simpson Bros. & Co., London.
50 bgs. poppy, D. P. Cruikshank, London.
50 bgs. caraway, Jas. Marquette, Jr., London.
2,390,000 kilos (1 kilo—2 1-5 lbs.), linseed, American Linseed Co., Buenos Ayres.
51,970 bgs. linseed, American Linseed Co., Buenos Ayres.
20,369 bgs. linseed, Spenser, Kellogg & Co., Rosario.
500 bgs. foenugreek, McLaughlin, Gormley, King Co., London.

SOAP—
30 bxs. castile, P. J. Segui, Import Co., Seville.

SODA—
20 csks. yellow prussiate, Stein, Hirsh & Co., Rotterdam.

SODIUM, CARBONATED—
8 csks, J. L. & D. Riker, Liverpool.

TALC—
500 bgs., Hammill & Gillespie, Bordeaux.

WATER—
3 demijohns rose, G. Lueders & Co., Marseilles.
20 cs. rose, Nuyens & Co., Marseilles.

WAX—
45 scks. bees, Nat'l City Bank, South Pacific.
3 bgs. bees, P. J. Alexis, Port au Prince.
30 bgs. bees, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Rotterdam.
66 bgs. bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Havana.

ZINC SULPHIDE—
1 csk., C. A. Sykes, London.
3 csks., F. A. Reichardt & Co., London.

Exportations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from July 3 to July 10, inclusive

ACID ACETIC—2,200 lbs., $1,039, France; 34,400 lbs., $6,284, Norway; 298,199 lbs., $60,504, England; 50 lbs., $29, Panama; 5,198 lbs., $994, Argentina; 9,074 lbs., $2,649, Brazil; 830 lbs., $250, Chile; 749 lbs., $177, Venezuela; 600 lbs., $65, Australia; 89,669 lbs., $22,417, England; 600 lbs., $138, Costa Rica; 309 lbs., $69, Mexico; 200 lbs., $40, Peru; $470, Russia in Asia.

ACID, BORIC—234 lbs., $38, Venezuela; 4,132 lbs., $681, China; 750 lbs., $82, Hongkong, 280,649 lbs., $35,010, England; 220 lbs., $31, Mexico; 913 lbs., $156, Columbia; 239 lbs., $48, Peru; 62,171 lbs., $7,623, Japan.

ACID, CARBOLIC—220 lbs., $227, Argentina; 550 lbs., $563, Argentina; 220 lbs., $227, Brazil; 110 lbs., $113, Uruguay; 15 lbs., $10, Brazil, 2,690 lbs., $2,062, Spain; 100 lbs., $95, China.

ACID, CITRIC—100 lbs., $80, Venezuela; 295 lbs., $252, Bermuda; 200 lbs., $140, Panama; 113 lbs., $65, Mexico.

ACID, MURIATIC—385 lbs., $76, Argentina; 180 lbs., $41, Brazil; 18 lbs., $3, Colombia; 6,631 lbs., $305, British Guiana; 30 lbs., $4, Panama, 483 lbs., $47, Mexico.

ACID OXALIC—2,065 lbs., $1,670 Philippine Islands; 4 lbs., $3, Cuba.

ACID, PHOSPHORIC—809 lbs., $202, Philippine Islands; 30 lbs., $11, Newfoundland.

ACID, PYROGALLIC—1 lb., $6, Brazil; 200 lbs., $652, England.

ACID, SALICYLIC—33 lbs., $85, Brazil; 111 lbs., $184, China.

ACID, SULPHURIC—1,400 lbs., $49, Hayti; 242 lbs., $49, Argentina; 5,506 lbs., $375, Brazil; 200 lbs., $5, Ecuador; $3,054 lbs., $3,643, British Guiana; 1,280 lbs., $77, Peru, 110 lbs., $24, Uruguay; 124 lbs., $3, Venezuela.

ACID, TARTARIC—110 lbs., $68, Brazil; 234 lbs., $150, Venezuela; 8,000 lbs., $6,000, Greece; 50 lbs., $35, Salvador; 175 lbs., $108, Newfoundland; 220 ls., $161, French West Indies; 37 lbs., $19, Colombia.

ALCOHOL—341,952 gls., $96,435, France; 8 gls., $4, Salvador; 10 gls., $12, Trinidad; 40 gls., $30, Colombia.

ALCOHOL, WOOD—4,858 gls., $1,815, France.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—$4,627, Argentina, $780, England; $4,037, Argentina.

AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS—$45, Mexico; $179, Cuba.

AMMONIA, AQUA—$9, Chile.

AMMONIAC. SAL—165 lbs., $29, Brazil; 250 lbs., $21, Peru.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE—$7,000, Cuba.

ARSENIC—$1,225, Brazil; $1, Colombia; $36, Cuba.

BALSAMS—$1,275, France; $600, Japan.

BARK EXTRACTS—$76, Mexico.

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE—$7, Cuba.

BORAX—$405, Norway; $237, Chile; $22,268, Japan.

CADMIUM—$630, Sweden.

CALCIUM CARBIDE—$6,000 lbs., $180, Salvador; 80,300 lbs., $2,054, Chile; 96,800 lbs., $2,054, Uruguay; 27,702 lbs., $817, Venezuela; 110,000 lms., $3,362, Chile; 336 lbs., $18, Colombia.

CARBON BISULPHIDE—$41, Mexico.

CASTOR OIL—20 gls., $260, Costa Rica; 100 gls., $201, Cuba; 4 gls., $8, Chile; 10 gls., $20, Mexico; 30 gls., $42, Hayti.

CHLORAL HYDRATE—$1,200, England; $52, Argentina.

CHLOROFORM—$39, Cuba; $205, Argentina; $1,038, Brazil; $128, Uruguay; $28, Costa Rica; $13, Salvador; $33, Colombia; $814, Russia in Asia.

COCOA BUTTER—$16, Panama; $14, Brazil; $1,694, Australia; $100, Greece.

COCOANUT OIL—$260, Ecuador; $270, Colombia.

COPPER SULPHATE—24,532 lbs., $3,400, Brazil; 140 lbs., $29, Cuba.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE—$73, Uruguay.

CREAM OF TARTAR—$171, Argentina; $3, Colombia; $165, Venezuela; $150, Greece; $12, Peru.

DEXTRINE—28,000 lbs., $936, Argentina; 16,390 lbs., $1,184, Chile; 25,200 lbs., $842, Australia; 9,450 lbs., $326, France; 585 lbs., $31, Cuba; 560 lbs., $110, Chile.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—$375, France; $29, Panama; $601, Uruguay; $325, Australia; $1,039, France; $2,805, Russia in Europe; $200, Peru; $3,122, Russia in Asia.

DYEWOOD EXTRACT—$12,942, Sweden; $4,415, England; $9,889, Argentina; $5,856, Italy; $532, England; $65, Cuba; $522, Japan.

EPSOM SALTS—859 lbs., $41, Honduras; 67,374 lbs., $2,000., Brazil; 100 lbs., $5, Colombia; 14 lbs., $4, British Guiana; 340 lbs., $14, Panama; 879 lbs., $38, Salvador; 720 lbs., $39, Mexico; 35 lbs., $2, British West Indies; 124 lbs., $8, Cuba; 25 lbs., $2, Chile; 365 lbs., $14, Peru.

ETHER—$77, Argentina; $14, Chile; $22, Uruguay; $8, Bermuda; $56, Mexico; $35, Columbia.

ETHER SULPHURIC—$207, Argentina.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—$3,600, England; $90, Nicaragua; $303, Panama; $200, Salvador; $4,256, France; $53, Bermuda; $50, Canada; $115, Panama; $12, Salvador; $12, Salvador; $97, Mexico; $188, Newfoundland; $110, Cuba; $122, French West Indies; $705, Brazil; $20, Panama; $251, Newfoundland; $456, Cuba; $4, Hayti; $64, San Domingo.

FORMALDEHYDE—22,400 lbs., $3,024, France; 24,241 lbs., $2,000, Norway; 10 lbs., $3, Dutch West Indies; 430 lbs., $79, Brazil; 43 lbs., $9, Chile; 1,600 lbs., $176, British Guiana; 720 lbs., $73, China; 13,532 lbs., $1,339, Strait Settlements; 22,400 lbs., $2,720, France; 3,507 lbs., $1,030, Russia in Europe; 125 lbs., $16, S[illegible]ador; 2,966 lbs., $280, Strait Settlements; 450 lbs., $64, Russia in Asia.

GLUCOSE—242,216 lbs., $5,487, Greece; 935,216 lbs., $22,277, England; 1,325 lbs., $33, Newfoundland; 71,190 lbs., $1,783, Cuba; 6,300 lbs., $162, Argentina; 1,680, lbs., $73, Philippine Islands; 3,402 lbs., $81, Hongkong.

GLYCERIN—19,603 lbs., $9,658, England; 500 lbs., $310, Chile; 55,000 lbs., $28,850, China; 50 lbs., $32, Hongkong; 200 lbs., $129, Greece; 123 lbs., $67, Costa Rica; 20 lbs., $15, Panama; 132 lbs., $82, Colombia; 75 lbs., $73, Peru.

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE—$350, England.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—$11, Dutch West Indies; $378, Argentina; $50, Chile; $31, Peru; $415, Australia; $14, Costa Rica; $56, Panama; $191, Mexico; $1,227, Cuba; $90, Ecuador.

IODINE—$24, Peru.

JALAP—$29, Peru.

LEAD ACETATE—$4,346, England; $2,240, Mexico.

LEAD ARSENATE—$3,743, Australia.

LIME ACETATE—335,291 lbs., $23,464, England.

LIME CHLORIDE—$57, Uruguay; $235, Brazil.

MENTHOL—$7, Cuba.

MERCURY—202 lbs., $201, Philippine Islands.

NICKEL OXIDE—148,500 lbs., $59,400, England

OPIUM—$76, Salvador.

PERFUMERY—$65, Honduras; $495, Nicaragua; $806, Panama; $103, Salvador; $57, Mexico; $472, Jamaica; $295, Trinidad; $24, British West Indies; $31,635, Cuba; $62, Chile; $1,738, Colombia; $287, Ecuador; $142, Dutch Guiana; $1,132, Peru; $62, Chile; $1,132, Peru; $2,245, Australia; $518, New Zealand: $2,707, Philippine Islands, $372, British South Africa; $6,083, Russia in Europe; $833, Spain; $971, Scotland; $42, Bermuda; $433, Panama; $18, Salvador; $732, Mexico; $22, Newfoundland; $18, British West Indies; $1,135, Cuba; $18, Danish West Indies; $618, Argentina; $152, Chile; $588, Colombia; $82, Ecuador; $17, British Guiana; $239, Strait Settlements; $976, Hongkong; $2,490, Japan; $650, Philippine Islands; $860, British South Africa; $121, Italy; $55, Norway; $16, England; $1,574, Denmark; $9, Panama; $170, Newfoundland; $45, Jamaica; $424, Trinidad; $170, British West Indies; $3,339, Cuba; $164, Dutch West Indies; $168, Hayti; $1,636, Argentina; $103, Brazil; $25, Chile; $1,011, Colombia; $327, Ecuador; $85, Dutch Guiana; $1,502, Uruguay.

PETROLEUM JELLY—$6, Panama; $9, Dutch West Indies; $301, Brazil; $34, Chile; $24, Ecuador; $14, Venezuela; $305, China; $104, Strait Settlements; $786, Australia; $1,228, Italy; $94, Norway; $3,536, England; $360, Nicaragua; $17, Panama; $68, Mexico; $30, British West Indies; $80, Cuba; $40, French West Indies; $7, Argentina; $1,037, Brazil; $121, Chile; $36, Ecuador; $263, Peru; $136, Strait Settlements; $1,309, Japan.

PEPPERMINT OIL—1,860 lbs., $3,847, France; 283 lbs., $874, Argentina; 284 lbs., $709, Hangkong; 600 lbs., $1,050, France; $15, Newfoundland.

POTASH, CAUSTIC—360 lbs., $163, England.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE—300 lbs., $180, Brazil; 50 lbs., $38, China.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—11,200 lbs., $7,231, Brazil; 224 lbs., $118, Chile; 448 lbs., $285, Colombia; 560 lbs., $336, Uruguay; 11 lbs., $3, Mexico; 1,820 lbs., $728, Peru.

POTASSIUM CYANIDE—220 lbs., $103, Argentina; 715 lbs., $258, China.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE—336 lbs., $582, China.

QUININE—$238, Ecuador; $86, Venezuela; $243, China; $630, Australia; $265, Greece; $148, Cuba.

ROOTS AND HERBS—$175, France; $3, Panama; $40, Argentina; $12, Brazil; $6, Peru; $4, Venezuela; $822, France; $478, England; $7, Panama; $65, Mexico; $682, Cuba; $102, Argentina; $97, Peru; $737, Japan.

SALOL—552 lbs., $4,416, Norway; 100 lbs., $1,000, Greece.

SALTPETER—700 lbs., $180, Colombia; 175 lbs., $44, Colombia.

SODA, ASH—1,483,385 lbs., $49,989, Sweden; 44,353 lbs., $1,723, Brazil; 9,047 lbs., $436, Hongkong; 2,100 lbs., $160, Philippine Islands; 87,000 lbs., $3,662, Greece; 924,460 lbs., $30,045, Norway.

SODA, CAUSTIC—124,875 lbs., $2,921, France; 425,579 lbs., $21,315, England; 200 lbs., $13, Nicaragua; 813,031 lbs., $39,301, Argentina; 151,166 lbs., $8,343, Brazil; 76,288 lbs., $1,907, Chile; 6,970 lbs., $408, Greece; 10 lbs., $1, Mexico; 112,040 lbs., $5,153, Argentina; 851 lbs., $508, Strait Settlements; 5,976 lbs., $344, Japan.

SODA, SAL—27,500 lbs., $322, Panama; 2,125, lbs., $31, Bermuda.

SODIUM ACETATE—5 lbs., $2, China.

SODIUM BICARBONATE—112 lbs., $3, Dutch West Indies; 415 lbs., $38, Brabil; 429 lbs., $18, Ecuador; 264 lbs., $11, Venezuela; 2,612 lbs., $130, Philippine Islands; 12,000 lbs., $200, Greece; 112 lbs., $3, Panama; 1,344 lbs., $31, Salvador; 448 lbs., $11, Mexico; 4,800 lbs., $103, British West Indies; 100 lbs., $3, Cuba; 500 lbs., $11, Venezuela.

SODIUM BICHROMATE—6,700 lbs., $3,828, Sweden.

SODIUM CYANIDE—300 lbs., $98, China.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE—982 lbs., $33, Brazil; 10,350 lbs., $200, Greece.

SODIUM NITRATE—220 lbs., $18, Argentina; 144,003 lbs., $4,594, British West Indies; 1,212,999 lbs., $40,675, French West Indies.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE—32,000 lbs., $3,520, Australia.

SODIUM SALTS—$247, England; $15, Panama; $41, Brazil; $61, Uruguay; $70, Venezuela; $1,050, Australia, $2,058, Philippine Islands; $492, France; $198, Spain, $11, Bermuda; $174, Salvador; $117, Cuba.

SODIUM SALICYLATE—55 lbs., $143, Argentina; 55 lbs., $136, Brazil; 111 lbs., $184, China; 100 lbs., $400, Greece; 22 lbs., $57, Salvador; 8 lbs., $30, Cuba; 1,104 lbs., $2,149, Russia in Asia.

SODIUM SILICATE—50 lbs., $2, Salvador.

SODIUM SULPHATE—2,549 lbs., $69, Mexico.

SODIUM SULPHITE—15,418 lbs., $1,160, Argentina; 110 lbs., $3, Salvador.

SULPHUR—70 tons, $2,150, Argentina.

TOLUOL—115,472 lbs., $25,946, Sweden.

VANILLA BEANS—150 lbs., $366, Canada; 218 lbs., $436, Chile.

ZINC OXIDE—205 lbs., $24, Peru; 89,600 lbs., $7,952, England.

U. S. SHIPS GLYCERIN TO ENGLAND

First Arrivals There of Distilled Product Under Agreements Which Britain Exacts for Shipments of Fixed Oils to America

The *Chemist and Druggist* of London says:

"Those who closely watch the imports of chemicals and drugs into this country will probably have noticed several arrivals of distilled glycerin lately from the United States. It is, of course, quite a new feature for America to export glycerin to the United Kingdom, and in all probability the imports from this source will continue to grow, for the reason that, as we intimated several weeks ago, all the recoverable glycerin-contents of all vegetable seeds and oils exported from England to America have to be returned to this country. These imports are the first fruits of this regulation by the Ministry of Munitions, which department has recently issued a circular intimating that.

"The percentage of glycerin to be returned on palm oils is 7½ per cent on Lagos, Emo, Softs, Cameroons, and Deep Red Sherboro; 5½ per cent on Benin. Accra, Addah, Fernando Po, Brass, New Calabar, and Niger.

"On exports of palm-kernel and cocoanut oils 12 per cent of glycerin-contents must be returned, and on vegetable oils other than those specified 10 per cent.

"On Indian nuts and seeds the returned glycerin percentage is 3.5 per cent., 4.3 per cent on ground nuts, 4.5 per cent on sesame, 3.8 per cent on rape, 4.8 per cent on Mora, and 4.2 per cent on poppy. On nuts and seeds other than Indian the requirements are for the return of 5.7 per cent glycerin on palm-kernels, 7.8 per cent on copra, 1.7 per cent on Egyptian cottonseed, and 3 per cent on ground nut exports. Tallow exports must return 10 per cent, and bone-fats and grease 6 per cent of glycerin.

"It will be remembered that on October last the Government fixed standard prices at which they took all the glycerin manufactured in this country, and these have since remained unchanged. As we have recently had inquiries from the Colonies as to what the Government are prepared to pay for glycerin from India and Australia, we now repeat these prices:

"Crude, basis 80 per cent, anhydrous glycerol, £59 10s per ton net and naked; saponification and similar qualities, basis of 88 per cent, anhydrous glycerol content, £67 per ton net and naked; dynamite quality, £87 per ton net and naked. The standard conditions on which the prices are based are "delivery f.o.b. at an agreed port, and filled into drums at the makers' works by or at the reasonable expense of the Government. Glycerin equivalent per cent by weight on the basis of 80 per cent. crude."

"We do not suppose these low prices will greatly stimulate imports from our Colonies or neutral countries, like Spain or Portugal. In fact, our imports of crude glycerin from all sources during the past five months (January to May) amounted to only 16,783 cwt., against 49,124 cwt. during the corresponding five months of 1915, but of distilled we have so far received this year 20,196 cwt., against 2,236 cwt. in 1916."

ARYL CHEMICAL COMPANY MAKING PHENOL CRYSTALS

To the list of concerns mentioned in the June 28th issue of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS that are manufacturing phenol in large quantities should be added the Aryl Chemical Company, whose plant is located at Keyport, New Jersey.

This concern has been in operation since December 6, 1915, and is financed by New York City capital. It now produces about one ton per day of phenol crystals, which product, the company says, is used exclusively for domestic consumption.

The company contemplates improving and enlarging its plant as the demand for its product far exceeds the present capacity. New York offices are located at 9 East 16th street.

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BERKELEY, CAL.—A new drug store has been opened at 1900 Grove street, corner of University, by the Mueller Pharmacy.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—The Saint Helena Potash Company, Inc., has been chartered here by William F. Denny, T. L. Venables, Frank Frey, Will S. App, and F. Otway Denny, all of this city, with W. F. Denny president, T. L. Venables, vice-president, Frank Frey, treasurer, and Will S. App, secretary. The capital stock of the corporation is $100,000, represented by ten thousand shares of $10 each. The purposes of the corporation are declared to be the mining, refining and reduction of minerals, chemicals, ores and oils, etc.

SWEET BIRCH OIL IN GOOD DEMAND

This Substitute for Oil of Wintergreen is Being Distilled by Southern Mountaineers who ask U. S. Forestry Service To Sell Bark in Appalachians

WASHINGTON, July 10—An application to buy all of the bark of black birch on a large watershed in one of the National Forests in the Southern Appalachians has been received by officers in charge, who say that the bark will be used by the mountaineers to make sweet-birch oil, a substitute for oil of wintergreen. Because of the higher price of birch oil and oil of wintergreen, a synthetic oil is widely used in their stead. The rise in price of salicylic acid, which is the base of the synthetic oil, is reported to have increased the demand for the birch oil manufactured in this country. The oil is largely used for medicinal purposes and for flavoring, and a good demand is said to exist. So-called rheumatism cures in particular contain comparatively large amounts.

Sweet-birch oil has been made in this country for many years and is obtained from the wood and bark of the black birch. The oil is a product of steam distillation plants, where, in addition to the twigs, bark and young sprouts of the birch, the entire tree is sometimes used.

More picturesque, but not very effective, it is said, are the methods employed by the Southern mountaineer. A rough camp and crude distillery are erected near a supply of birch. According to persons who have seen both kinds, the "still" is not unlike the type sometimes employed in the same locality for making "blockade" whisky. The camp is anything which will protect the workmen from the weather.

The bark is peeled from the tree and the rough outer portion is scraped off. It is then broken into small bits and put into the still with water enough to cook it. A fire is started and the resulting steam is led through a pipe and finally condensed. The heavy oil gathers in a receptacle while the water runs off. Three or four men compose the usual crew. One of these spends all of his time at the still, while the others gather and prepare the bark.

About 22 bushels of bark are used for every run and it is said that this amount yields approximately four pounds of oil. Three or four runs a week can be made.

The method has been in use for many years, say the officials, and most of the accessible birch in the valleys has been cut. Each year the oil makers have to go farther back in the mountains. Very often the stills are located in isolated places which can be reached only on foot and all of the materials for the plant and camp are carried in on the backs of the mountaineers.

It is asserted that manufacturers and dealers are apt to be suspicious of the purity of the oil made in the mountains, because of the ease with which it can be adulterated. Only a chemical analysis will reveal this adulteration, and kerosene, methyl salicylate, and other liquids are often used by unscrupulous people. Last fall several persons in Western North Carolina were convicted of this offense.

The forests in the East purchased by the Government are reported to contain large quantities of birch and are expected to become an important source of supply.

The foresters say that the birch is not a very desirable tree in the Southern mountains. It can seldom be sold for lumber and it occupies ground which could support more valuable timber. Consequently they are glad of an opportunity to dispose of it. The officials state that provision will be made to utilize the tree more closely than has been done in the past, and to regulate the cutting in such a way as to provide for a future supply.

SAUGUS, MASS.—Rand and Byam, manufacturers of soap and crude glycerin, with factories located at Charlestown, have purchased the rendering establishment conducted by William S. Higgins. Work here will be confined to rendering and the new owners are planning to erect at once a three story building, 24 x 40 feet to accommodate increased business.

POTASH FROM KELP IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Believed More Than Enough Can Be Produced to Supply Home Demands—Concern Organized in 1915 Now Utilizing 30-40 Tons of Raw Kelp Daily

Vancouver capitalists have been occupied for several years with the question of utilizing the supply of raw material to be found in the kelp beds along the British Columbia Coast, for the manufacture of potash and other products. Processes have been perfected in recent years by which it is claimed that potash can be produced from kelp at a cost sufficiently low to compete in the American market with potash salts imported from Germany.

The Dominion Government made some investigations into the subject in 1914, and according to United States Consul General Mansfield, Professor Cameron submitted a report which showed the practicability of manufacturing various articles of commercial value from the raw material contained in the extensive kelp beds along the coast. Experiments have demonstrated that the following articles can be produced. Potash, iodine, sugar, mucilage, algin, dextrin, cellulose, and fertilizer.

The Canadian Potash and Algin Company (Ltd.) was organized in 1915 and a plant established at Sydney, British Columbia. It is now utilizing from 30 to 40 tons of raw kelp daily in the manufacture of fertilizer. The product is a fine dry, but heavy powder. Plans are being made to enlarge the plant and install special machinery for the extraction of other materials from kelp.

It is believed by the promoters of the industry in the province that the manufacture of iodine and potash, without the production of by-products, would not prove very profitable in normal times, but the increase in the price, especially of potash, on account of the war, will enable the producers to include these and other by-products in their output.

Algin is said to possess a viscosity many times greater than that of starch or gum arabic. The chief use of algin is for the sizing of fabrics, the effect being to give the material treated the appearance of waterproof sheeting, but leaving it more elastic than when treated by other customary waterproofing materials.

The value of potash imported into Canada annually is about $1,000,000. It is estimated that the kelp beds on this coast contain sufficient material to manufacture potash not only for the local market but for export also.

An act relating to the licensing of kelp-reduction works, designed especially to encourage the development of the industry and for the protection of persons or companies desiring to engage in the business, was passed by the 1915 session of the Provincial Legislature. The industry is under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Fisheries. A license protects the operation of any reduction factory for an area extending 50 miles along the coast.

BAY CITY, MICH.—The newly organized Louis Drug Company, of which Otto F. Louis is president and manager, and H. W. Garland secretary and treasurer, purposes to do a general wholesale and retail business, and manufacture a line of specialties. Mr. Louis disposed of his Salzburg store to Mr. Curley of Flint and the new company then purchased the Mason and Beach store at 200-202 Center street, this city. The work of remodeling the premises was begun at once.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Proctor and Gamble declared the regular 2 per cent dividend on the preferred stock payable July 15 to stock of record June 30; and 5 per cent on the common and an extra 4 per cent on the common, payable in new common stock August 15 to stock of record June 30.

Eugene Suter, broker in heavy chemicals, has removed his office from 100 William Street to 80 Maiden Lane, New York City.